Catalogue of Salmon Streams and Spawning Escapements of Sub-Districts 110 and 120 (Yukon-Arctic)

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Enhancement Services Branch
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No. 474

Canadian Data Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences

Data reports provide a medium for filing and archiving data compilations where little or no analysis is included. Such compilations commonly will have been prepared in support of other journal publications or reports. The subject matter of data reports reflects the broad interests and policies of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, namely, fisheries and aquatic sciences.

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Data reports are produced regionally but are numbered nationally. Requests for individual reports will be filled by the issuing establishment listed on the front cover and title page. Out-of-stock reports will be supplied for a fee by commercial agents.

Rapport statistique canadien des sciences halieutiques et aquatiques

Les rapports statistiques servent à classer et à archiver les compilations de données pour lesquelles il y a peu ou point d'analyse. Ces compilations auront d'ordinaire été préparées à l'appui d'autres publications ou rapports. Les sujets des rapports statistiques reflètent la vaste gamme des intérêts et des politiques du ministère des Pêches et des Océans, c'est-à-dire les sciences halieutiques et aquatiques.

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Les numéros 1 à 25 de cette série ont été publiés à titre de relevés statistiques, Services des pêches et de la mer. Les numéros 26 à 160 ont été publiés à titre de rapports statistiques du Service des pêches et de la mer, ministère des Pêches et de l'Environnement. Le nom actuel de la série a été établi lors de la parution du numéro 161.

Les rapports statistiques sont produits à l'échelon régional, mais numérotés à l'échelon national. Les demandes de rapports seront satisfaites par l'établissement auteur dont le nom figure sur la couverture et la page du titre. Les rapports épuisés seront fournis contre rétribution par des agents commerciaux.

Fisheries and Oceans
Canadian Data Report of
Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences

No. 474
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CATALOGUE OF SALMON STREAMS AND SPAWNING ESCAPEMENTS OF

SUB - DISTRICTS 110 AND 120

(Yukon - Arctic)

by

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ABSTRACT

Hancock, M.J. and D.E.Marshall, 1984. Catalogue of Salmon Streams and Spawning Escapements of Sub-Districts 110 and 120 (Yukon-Arctic) Can. Data Rep. Fish and Aquat. Sci. 474: XVI + 233p.

Catalogue containing each stream's location, spawning distribution, barriers and points of difficult ascent, escapement records and other general data pertaining to the stream. The catalogue also includes a topographical map of the stream's location and in some cases a sketch which further describes the surrounding area.

Keywords: Yukon-Arctic, Sub-Districts 110 and 120, Salmon Streams, Spawning Escapements.

RESUME

Hancock,M.J. and D.E.Marshall, 1984. Catalogue of Salmon Streams and Spawning Escapements of Sub-Districts 110 and 120 (Yukon-Arctic) Can. Data Rep. Fish and Aquat. Sci. 474: XVI + 233p.

Le présent répertoire donne l'emplacement de chaque cours d'eau, la répartition de fraie, les points de remonte difficile, les données sur les saumons de remonte et d'autres information générales concernant le cours d'eau. On y trouve aussi une carte topographique de l'emplacement du cours d'eau et, dans quelque cas, un croquis décrivant la zone environnante.

Mots-clés: Yukon-Arctique, sous-secteur 110 and 120, cours d'eau à saumons, remonte.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

For additional information on the fisheries resources of the Yukon area, please refer to the following bibliography:

Ennis, G.L., A. Cinader, S. McIndoe, and T. Munsen. 1982. An annotated bibliography and information summary on the fisheries resources of the Yukon River Basin in Canada. Can. MS Rept. Fish Aquat. Sci. 1657: V + 278 p.

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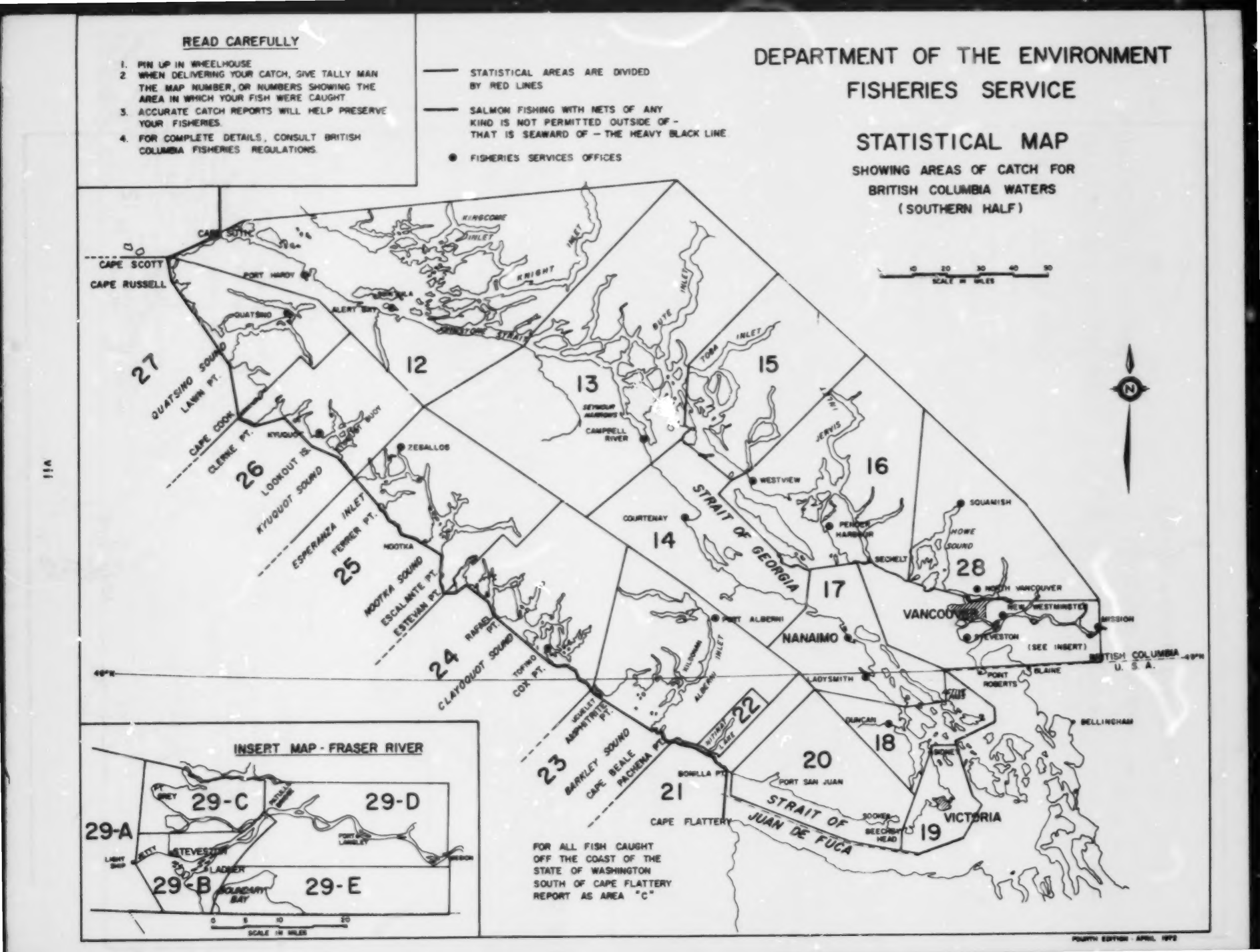
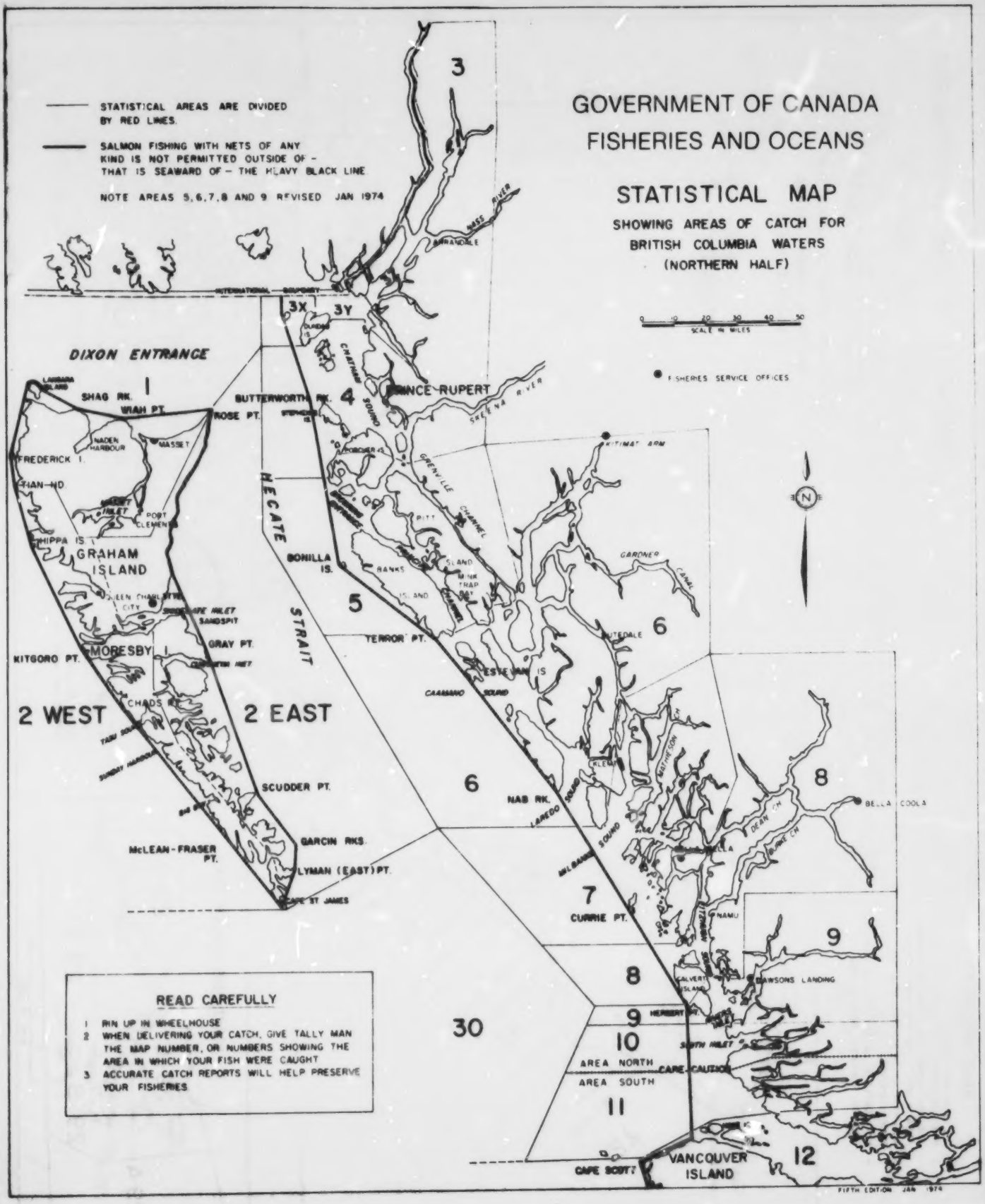
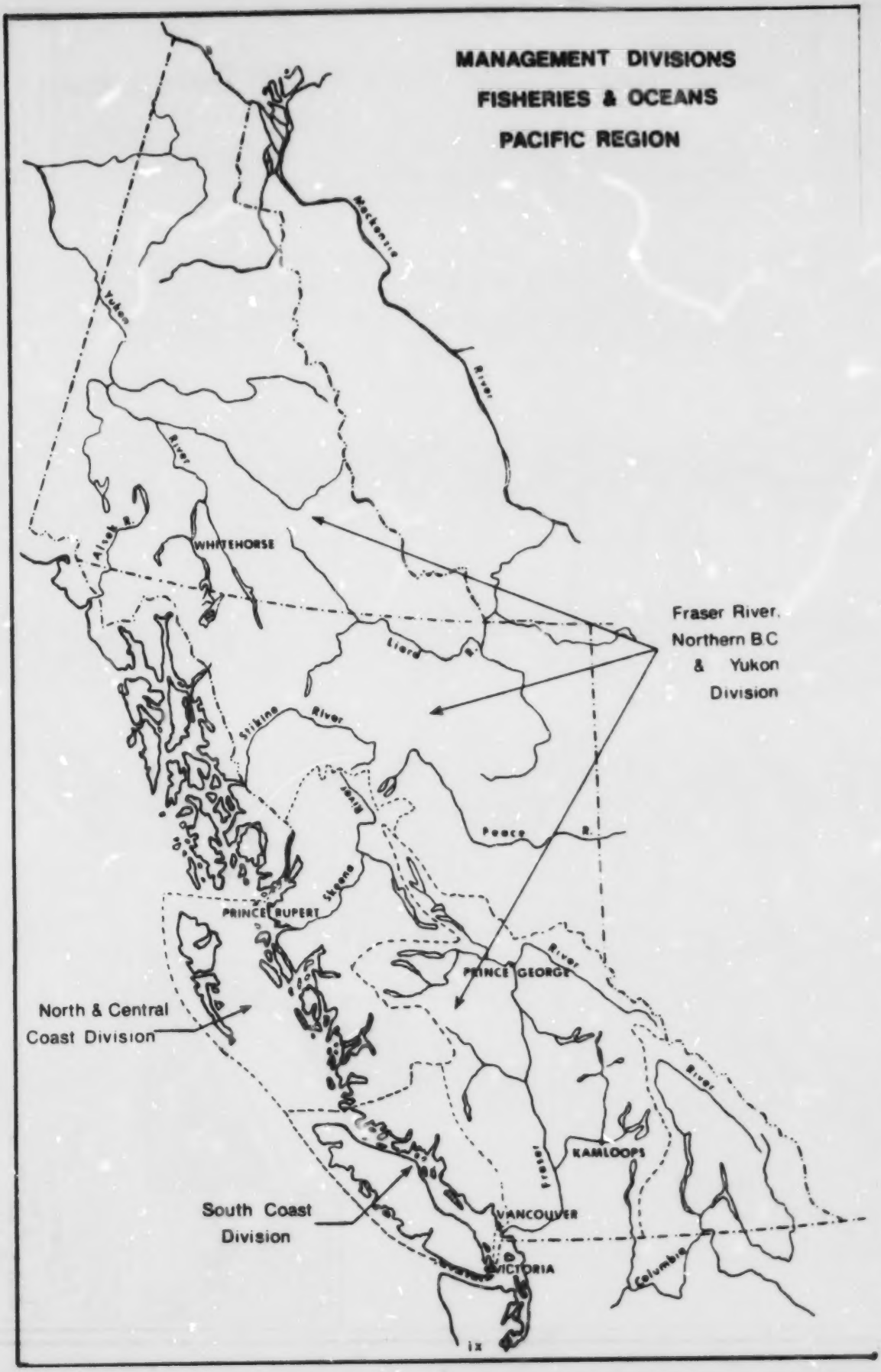
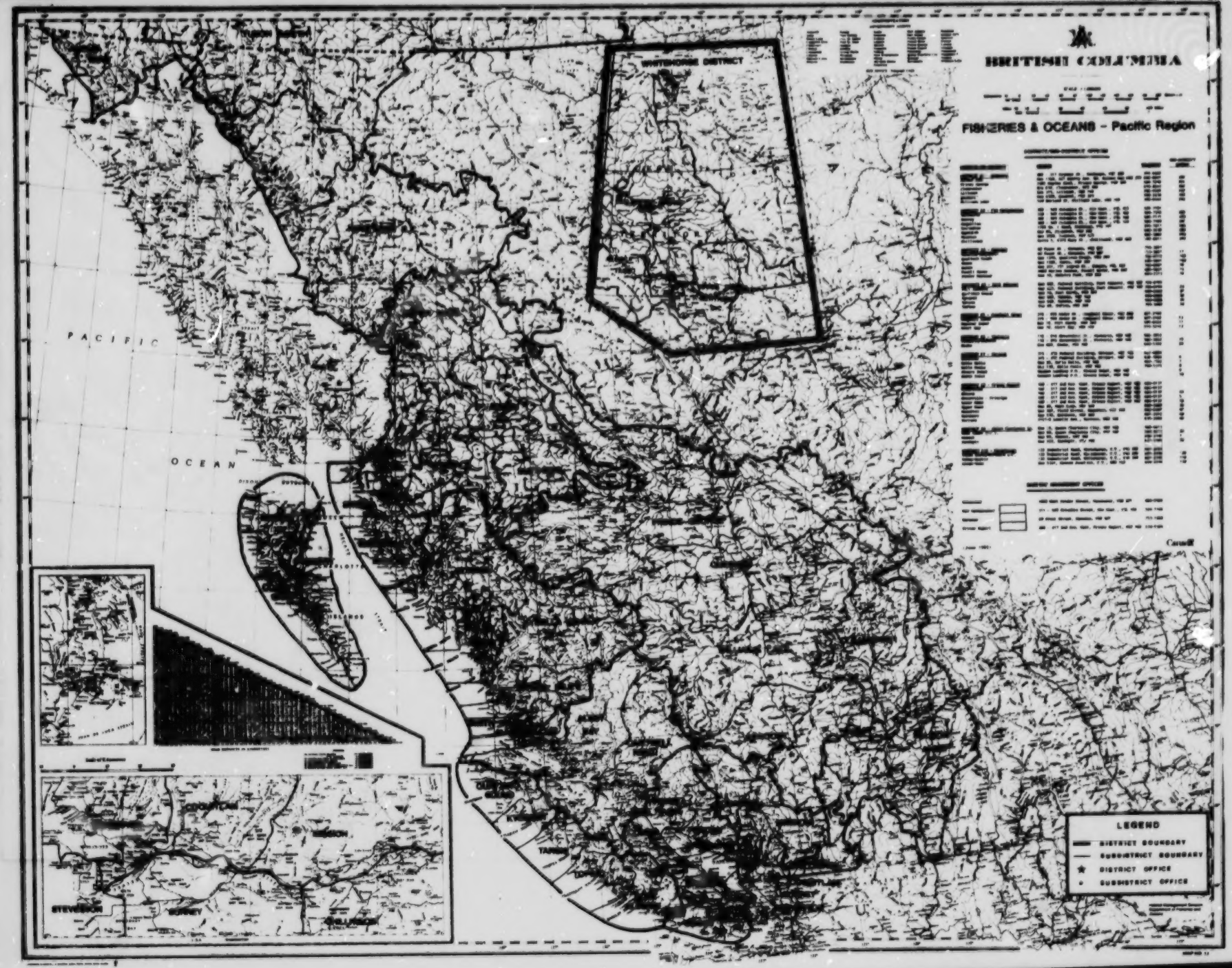

READ CAREFULLY
1. PIN UP IN WHEELHOUSE
2. WHEN DELIVERING YOUR CATCH, GIVE TALLY MAN THE MAP NUMBER, OR NUMBERS SHOWING THE AREA IN WHICH YOUR FISH WERE CAUGHT
3. ACCURATE CATCH REPORTS WILL HELP PRESERVE YOUR FISHERIES.
4. FOR COMPLETE DETAILS, CONSULT BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERIES REGULATIONS.
STATISTICAL AREAS ARE DIVIDED BY RED LINES
SALMON FISHING WITH NETS OF ANY KIND IS NOT PERMITTED OUTSIDE OF - THAT IS SEAWARD OF - THE HEAVY BLACK LINE
FISHERIES SERVICES OFFICES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
FISHERIES SERVICE
STATISTICAL MAP
SHOWING AREAS OF CATCH FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA WATERS (SOUTHERN HALF)
SCALE IN MILES
CAPE SCOTT
CAPE RUSSELL
CAPE SUTIL
PORT HARDY
ALERT BAY
QUATSINO
KINGCOME INLET
KNIGHT INLET
JOHNSTONE STRAIT
BUTE INLET
TOBA INLET
JERVIS INLET
QUATSINO SOUND
LAWN PT.
CAPE COOK
CLERKE PT.
KYUQUOT
LOOKOUT IS.
KYUQUOT SOUND
ESPERANZA INLET
FERRER PT.
ZEBALLOS
NOOTKA
NOOTKA SOUND
ESCALANTE PT.
ESTEVAN PT.
RAPHAEL PT.
CLAYOQUOT SOUND
TOFINO
COX PT.
HESQUIAT PENINSULA
BARKLEY SOUND
CAPE BEALE
PACHENA PT.
BONILLA PT.
CAPE FLATTERY
SEYMOUR NARROWS
CAMPBELL RIVER
COURTENAY
WESTVIEW
PENDER HARBOUR
SECHELT
SQUAMISH
HOWE SOUND
NORTH VANCOUVER
VANCOUVER
NEW WESTMINSTER
MISSION
STEVESTON
(SEE INSERT)
PORT ALBERNI
NANAIMO
LADYSMITH
PORT ROBERTS
BLAINE
BRITISH COLUMBIA
U. S. A.
49°N
DUNCAN
BELLINGHAM
PORT SAN JUAN
STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA
SOOKE
BECHER HEAD
VICTORIA
27
26
25
24
23
22
21
20
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
28
INSERT MAP - FRASER RIVER
29-A
29-B
29-C
29-D
29-E
PT. GREY
STEVESTON
LADNER
BOUNDARY BAY
PORT LANGLEY
SCALE IN MILES
FOR ALL FISH CAUGHT OFF THE COAST OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON SOUTH OF CAPE FLATTERY REPORT AS AREA "C"
FOURTH EDITION APRIL 1972


STATISTICAL AREAS ARE DIVIDED BY RED LINES.
SALMON FISHING WITH NETS OF ANY KIND IS NOT PERMITTED OUTSIDE OF - THAT IS SEAWARD OF - THE HEAVY BLACK LINE.
NOTE AREAS 5,6,7,8 AND 9 REVISED JAN 1974
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
FISHERIES AND OCEANS
STATISTICAL MAP
SHOWING AREAS OF CATCH FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA WATERS (NORTHERN HALF)
SCALE IN MILES
FISHERIES SERVICE OFFICES
DIXON ENTRANCE
PRINCE RUPERT
HECATE STRAIT
GRAHAM ISLAND
MORESBY I.
2 WEST
2 EAST
AREA NORTH
AREA SOUTH
VANCOUVER ISLAND
READ CAREFULLY
1 RIN UP IN WHEELHOUSE
2 WHEN DELIVERING YOUR CATCH, GIVE TALLY MAN THE MAP NUMBER, OR NUMBERS SHOWING THE AREA IN WHICH YOUR FISH WERE CAUGHT
3 ACCURATE CATCH REPORTS WILL HELP PRESERVE YOUR FISHERIES
FIFTH EDITION JAN 1974


MANAGEMENT DIVISIONS
FISHERIES & OCEANS
PACIFIC REGION
Yukon
River
Mackenzie
River
Liard
River
Stikine
River
Skeena
River
Fraser
River
Peace
River
Columbia
River
WHITEHORSE
PRINCE RUPERT
PRINCE GEORGE
KAMLOOPS
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA
Fraser River, Northern B.C & Yukon Division
North & Central Coast Division
South Coast Division


BRITISH COLUMBIA
FISHERIES & OCEANS - Pacific Region
WHITEHORSE DISTRICT
PACIFIC
OCEAN
LEGEND
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
SUBDISTRICT BOUNDARY
DISTRICT OFFICE
SUBDISTRICT OFFICE

STANDARDS USED ON STREAM DATA PAGE

Name of Stream: Name as given in Gazetteer of Canada: Yukon Territory, Fourth Edition, Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, 1981; local or non-gazetted names are added in lower case type.

Districts and Sub-Districts: As shown on map produced by Habitat Management Division, D.F.O., June 1983.

Map References: Most of the maps used in this publication are the 1:250,000 scale, this being the largest scale available for complete map coverage of the Yukon Territory in the National Topographical System. Some of the maps are smaller scale, 1:500,000 and 1:1000,000, these are indicated on the map labels:

1: 250,000 4cm = 10km
1: 500,000 4cm = 20km
1: 1000,000 4cm = 40km

Geographic Co-ordinate Reference: The geographic co-ordinates given for the streams indicate the position of the mouth, and the co-ordinates are to the nearest minute.

Length: The portion of the stream accessible to spawning salmon.

Drainage: Area in square kilometers of the entire drainage basin feeding the stream.

Discharge: Extremes of maximum and minimum daily discharge for period of record.

Discharge and drainage data has been taken from the "Historical Streamflow Summary" Yukon and Northwest Territories to 1982, Inland Waters Directorate, Water Resources Branch, Water Survey of Canada, Ottawa, 1983.

continued

STANDARDS USED ON STREAM DATA PAGE

Barriers and Points of Difficult Ascent: Complete and partial barriers to salmon and their distance from the stream mouth. Species likely to be affected may be listed. Both natural and man-made obstructions are defined.

Spawning Distribution: Portion of the stream utilized by each species. Distribution is indicated by brief comments opposite the species.

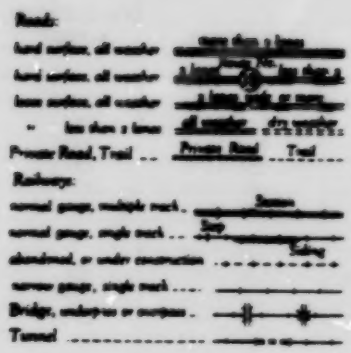
General Remarks: Emphasizes features of stream and spawning populations. Also includes industrial activity, routes of accessibility, etc. The comments with dates are taken from the "Annual Reports of Salmon Streams and Spawning Grounds". In some cases, references to additional information not included in the General Remarks may be given.

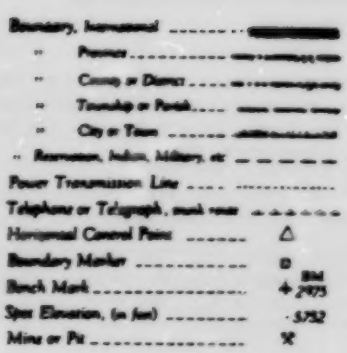
Escapement Records: The escapement represents the mid point of the coded range of escapement for each species. For example: the letter "H" representing 5000-10000 fish would be entered as 7500. Where absolute numbers are provided by Fisheries Personnel, these numbers are entered. N/O means the stream was inspected but no fish were observed; UNK means there was evidence of fish present but no estimates were made; NO RECORDS means no escapement records for the applicable years could be found in the escapement files. N/I means the stream was not inspected.

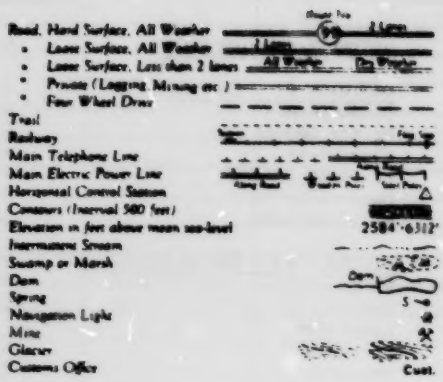
Timing: Dates when salmon arrive in the stream, begin to spawn, reach peak spawning period and finish spawning.

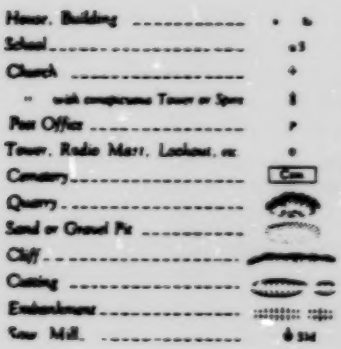
E = early (1st to 10th of the month)
M = mid (11th to 20th of the month)
L = late (21st to end of the month)

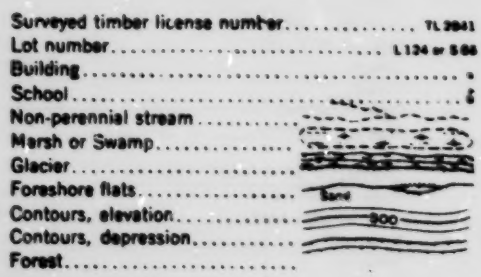
MAP REFERENCES

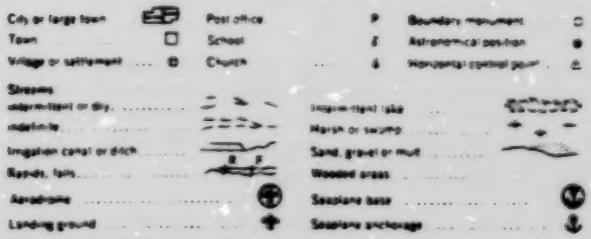












FISHERIES & OCEANS - Pacific Region

DISTRICT/SUB-DISTRICT OFFICES

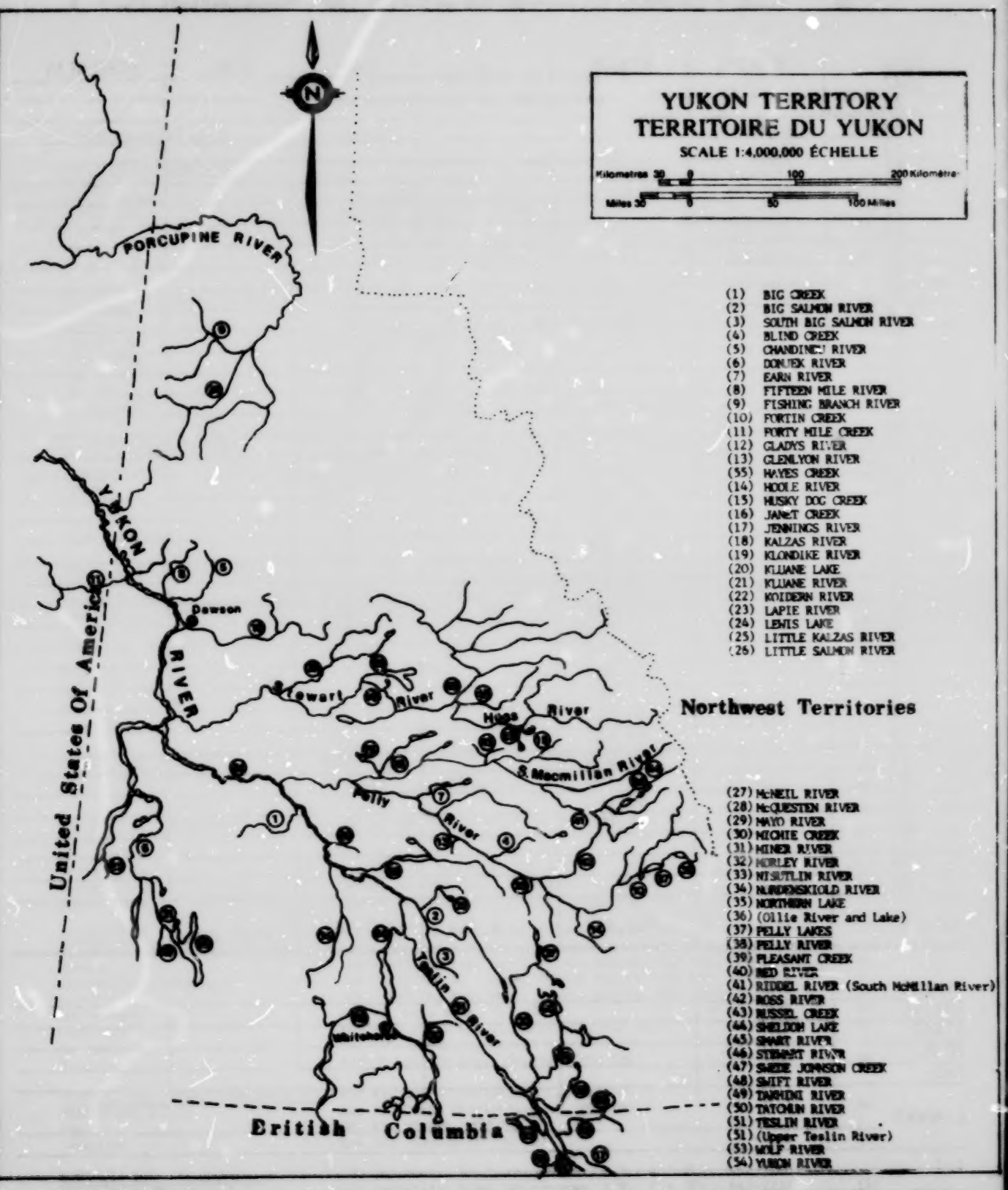
DISTRICT/SUB-DISTRICT	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SUB-DISTRICT NUMBER
DISTRICT #1 - Kamloops	202 - 317 Seymour St., Kamloops, V2C 2E9	374-4322	
Salmon Arm	Box 1160, 461 Beatty Ave. NW, Salmon Arm V0E 2T0	832-8037	29K
Prince George	2392 Ospika Blvd., Prince George, V2N 3N5	564-7030	29J
Clearwater	Box 610, Clearwater, V0E 1N0	674-2633	29J
Lillooet	Box 315, Lillooet, V0K 1V0	256-4525	29F
Quesnel	Box 4380, Quesnel, V2J 3J3	992-2434	29H
Williams Lake	540 Borland St, Williams Lake, V2G 1R9	398-6544	29G
DISTRICT #2 - New Westminster	309 - 549 Columbia St., New West., V3L 1B3	524-7181	
Vancouver	309 - 549 Columbia St., New West., V3L 1B3	524-7306	28A
Surrey	309 - 549 Columbia St., New West., V3L 1B3	524-7171	29B
Coquitlam	309 - 549 Columbia St., New West., V3L 1B3	524-7169	29C
Steveston	1255 No. 1 Road, Richmond, V7E 1T7	274-7217	29A
Squamish	Box 85, Squamish, V0N 3G0	892-3230	28B
Mission	Box 3308, Mission, V2V 4J5	826-3664	29D
Chilliwack	Suite 5, 9375 Mary St., Chilliwack, V2P 4G9	792-6011	29E
DISTRICT #3 - Nanaimo	60 Front St., Nanaimo, V9R 5H7	754-3257	
Nanaimo/Ladysmith	60 Front St., Nanaimo, V9R 5H7	754-3257	17
Qualicum Beach	Box 1270, Qualicum Beach, V0R 2T0	752-9712	14S
Comox	Box 1328, Comox, V9N 3R0	339-2031	14N
Duncan	Box 241, 191 Ingram St., Duncan, V0L 1X3	746-6221	18
Powell River	4698 Marine Avenue, Powell River, V8A 2K2	485-9621	15
Pender Harbour	Box 10, Madeira Park, V0N 2H0	883-2313	16
DISTRICT #4 - Port Alberni	Box 280, Federal Building, Port Alberni, V9Y 7M7	724-0195	
Port Alberni	Box 280, Federal Building, Port Alberni, V9Y 7M7	724-0195	23
Quatsino Sound	Box 10, Port Hardy, V0N 2P0	949-6422	27
Ryuquot	Box 549, Tahsis, V0P 1X0	934-6606	26
Tahsis	Box 549, Tahsis, V0P 1X0	934-6606	25
Tofino	Box 48, Tofino, V0R 2Z0	725-3468	24
DISTRICT #5 - Campbell River	215 - 950 Alder St., Campbell River, V0W 2P8	287-2102	
Campbell River	215 - 950 Alder St., Campbell River, V0W 2P8	287-2102	13
Seymour Inlet	Box 10, Port Hardy, V0N 2P0	949-6422	11
Alert Bay	Box 10, Alert Bay, V0N 1A0	974-5216	12
DISTRICT #6 - Victoria	116 - 816 Government St., Victoria, V8W 1W9	566-3252	
Victoria/Saanich	116 - 816 Government St., Victoria, V8W 1W9	566-3252	19
Sooke	Box 460, Sooke, V0S 1N0	642-5322	20
DISTRICT #7 - Kitimat	315 - 450 Federal Building, Kitimat, V8C 1T6	632-4884	
Butedale	315 - 450 Federal Building, Kitimat, V8C 1T6	632-4884	6
Bella Bella	Box 38, Bella Bella, V0T 1B0	957-2363	7
Bella Coola	Box 130, Bella Coola, V0T 1C0	799-5345	8
Rivers Inlet	Dawson Landing P.O., Rivers Inlet, V0N 1M0		9
Smith Inlet	Dawson Landing P.O., Rivers Inlet, V0N 1M0		10
DISTRICT #8 - Prince Rupert	109 - 417 2nd Ave. West, Prince Rupert, V8J 1G8	624-9137	
Waterfront	109 - 417 2nd Ave. West, Prince Rupert, V8J 1G8	624-9137	
Skeena	109 - 417 2nd Ave. West, Prince Rupert, V8J 1G8	624-9137	4A
Greenville - Principe	109 - 417 2nd Ave. West, Prince Rupert, V8J 1G8	624-9137	5
Lower Nass	109 - 417 2nd Ave. West, Prince Rupert, V8J 1G8	624-9137	3A
Upper Nass	Box 29, Nass Camp, V0J 3J0	633-2408	3B
Hazelton	Box 327, Field Street, Hazelton, V0J 1Y0	842-6327	4C
Smithers	Box 578, Smithers, V0J 2N0	847-2312	4D
Terrace	4721-B Lazelle Ave., Terrace, V8G 1R6	635-2206	4B
DISTRICT #9 - Queen Charlotte Is.	Box 99, Queen Charlotte City, V0T 1S0	559-4413	
West Coast Q.C.I.	Box 99, Queen Charlotte City, V0T 1S0	559-4413	2W
Masset	Box 99, Masset, V0T 1M0	626-3316	1
Sandspit	Box 222, Sandspit, V0T 1T0	637-5340	2E
DISTRICT #10 - Whitehorse	122 Industrial Road, Whitehorse, Y.T., Y1A 2T9	667-2235	
Yukon South/Northern B.C.	122 Industrial Road, Whitehorse, Y.T., Y1A 2T9	667-2235	120
Yukon-Arctic	122 Industrial Road, Whitehorse, Y.T., Y1A 2T9	667-2235	110
Alsek-Taku	Box 5341, Haines Junction, Y.T., Y0B 1L0	634-2235	130

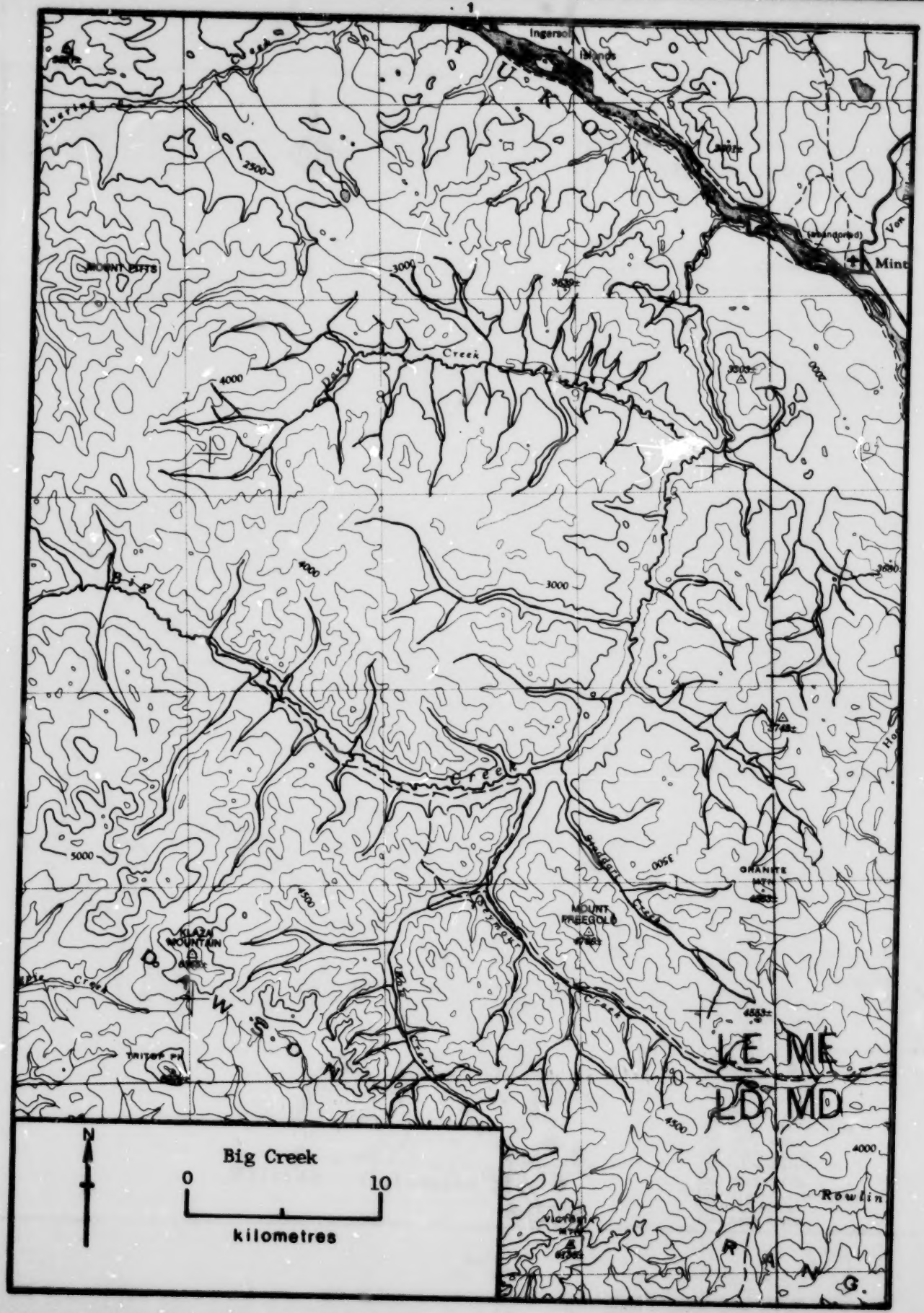
TOTAL ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR SUB-DISTRICT 110 - YUKON ARCTIC

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66		10,325		2,800		
67		11,725		3,525		
68		18,900		3,525		
69		4,306		7,525		
70		16,450				
71		5,975	25	79,250		
72		4,033		500		
73		415	25	18,500		
74		25,758	300	58,400		
75		2,084		357,200		
76		7,885		15,020		
77		46,093		32,300		
78		93,551		10,200		
79		62,975		215,100		
80		80,750	5,400	60,300		
81		60,143		106,550		
82		4,464		16,870		
83						
84						
85						
TOTALS		455,832	5,750	987,565		

TIMING						
ARRIVE						
START						
PEAK						
END						

REMARKS


YUKON TERRITORY
TERRITOIRE DU YUKON
SCALE 1:4,000,000 ÉCHELLE
Kilometres 30 0 100 200 Kilomètres
Miles 30 0 50 100 Miles
N
PORCUPINE RIVER
YUKON RIVER
Dawson
Stewart River
Hess River
S.Macmillan River
Pelly River
Teslin River
Whitehorse
United States Of America
Northwest Territories
British Columbia
(1) BIG CREEK
(2) BIG SALMON RIVER
(3) SOUTH BIG SALMON RIVER
(4) BLIND CREEK
(5) CHANDINDU RIVER
(6) DONJEK RIVER
(7) EARN RIVER
(8) FIFTEEN MILE RIVER
(9) FISHING BRANCH RIVER
(10) FORTIN CREEK
(11) FORTY MILE CREEK
(12) GLADYS RIVER
(13) GLENLYON RIVER
(55) HAYES CREEK
(14) HOOLE RIVER
(15) HUSKY DOG CREEK
(16) JANET CREEK
(17) JENNINGS RIVER
(18) KALZAS RIVER
(19) KLONDIKE RIVER
(20) KLUANE LAKE
(21) KLUANE RIVER
(22) KOIDERN RIVER
(23) LAPIE RIVER
(24) LEWIS LAKE
(25) LITTLE KALZAS RIVER
(26) LITTLE SALMON RIVER
(27) McNEIL RIVER
(28) McQUESTEN RIVER
(29) MAYO RIVER
(30) MICHIE CREEK
(31) MINER RIVER
(32) MORLEY RIVER
(33) NISUTLIN RIVER
(34) NORDENSKIOLD RIVER
(35) NORTHERN LAKE
(36) (Ollie River and Lake)
(37) PELLY LAKES
(38) PELLY RIVER
(39) PLEASANT CREEK
(40) RED RIVER
(41) RIDDEL RIVER (South McMillan River)
(42) ROSS RIVER
(43) RUSSEL CREEK
(44) SHELDON LAKE
(45) SMART RIVER
(46) STEWART RIVER
(47) SWEDE JOHNSON CREEK
(48) SWIFT RIVER
(49) TARMINI RIVER
(50) TATCHUN RIVER
(51) TESLIN RIVER
(51) (Upper Teslin River)
(53) WOLF RIVER
(54) YUKON RIVER


Ingersoll Islands
YUKON
MOUNT PITTS
Creek
Big
Creek
Creek
Creek

NAME OF STREAM BIG CREEK

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Yukon River

POSITION 62° 37′ 137° 00′

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE 1750 km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m³/s) Near the mouth max 206 Jul 15 1976 min 0.020B Apl. 4 1978

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

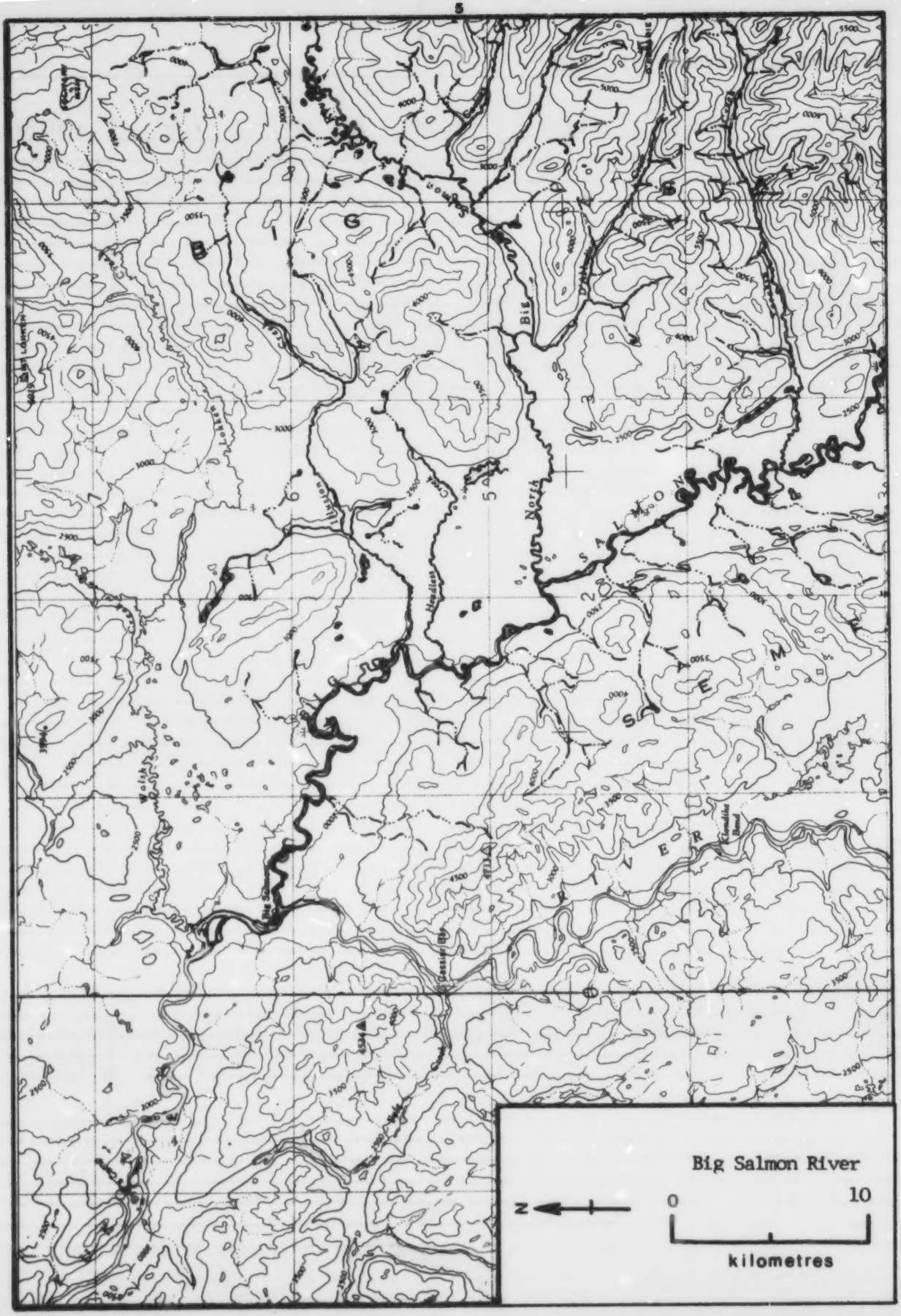
GENERAL REMARKS 1980 Flown by fixed wing aircraft. Totally frozen over. Nov. 11 1981 31st September Lower reaches of river flown while flying the Yukon River for chum salmon, could have been too early. . .

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR BIG CREEK

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80				-		
81				UNK		
82				Not Inspected		
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE						
START						
PEAK						
END						

REMARKS


Big Salmon River
N
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM BIG SALMON RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Yukon River

POSITION 61° 53′ 134° 55′

LENGTH 145 km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE 6760 km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED APEA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m³/s) Near Carmacks max 671 Jun. 23 1962 min 11.0B Apl. 2 1971

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT Usually no obstructions to headwaters approx. 145 km.
1972 Log jam 1.6km from lake.

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- heaviest concentration near lake — and in pockets throughout.
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1967 Improvement of Canel Road permits easy public access to this stream. Many fishing parties and hunters in area during past season.
1969 High brackish water precluded accurate count.
1973 Aerial survey showed only 15 Chinook. Probably a little late for this river. No reasonable estimate can be made for river this year.
1974 River flown by Alaskans in early September and they located only 40 chinook. River flown later by our personnel and 150 chinook were sighted. Also numerous redds. Weather unfavourable for aerial inspection.
1975 800 chinook counted from air. Probably conservative as count was made fairly late in year. (end of August)

continued.....

BIG SALMON RIVER

1977 Flown Aug 25, 305 live fish and 11 carcasses observed.
1978 Aerial surveys by both Americans and Canadians. It is believed that both surveys were done after peak spawning.
Americans Aug. 18 1150
Canadians Aug. 22 225
1979 American and Canadian Surveys done together.
Conducted Aug. 18. Weather warm — broken cloud. It appears that the survey was late — there were redds with no fish on them as well as large redds with small numbers of fish. 637 chinook — 37 carcasses.
1980 Flown by U.S.Fish and Game Branch. Judging from the number of carcasses and redds, it was felt that survey was flown near the peak of spawning.
* Count was 1568 on grounds.
1981 Flown by A.D.F.G. Salmon were just spawning and there was evidence of many redds.
1982 Flown by A.D.F.G.Large number of jacks observed.

Light predation by bears and eagles.

*Breakdown:

Big Salmon Lake to Scurvey Creek	470
Scurvey Cr. to Pleasant Lake Cr.	288
Pleasant Lake Cr. to Bat Creek .	559
Bat Creek to Sauch Creek.	119
Sauch Creek to Next North Cr.	132

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR BIG SALMON RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66		2,500				
67		3,500				
68		3,500				
69		1,500				
70		3,500				
71		400				
72		750				
73		15				
74		150				
75		800				
76		86				
77		316				
78		1,500				
79		1,200				
80		3,000				
81		2,573				
82		1,081				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		M Jul-E Aug				
START		L Jul-E Aug				
PEAK		E Aug-M Aug				
END		L Aug-M Sept				

REMARKS 1973 Late inspection. Not an accurate count.
1982 Large number of Jacks observed.

1971 Sex ratios M 60% F 40%
1972 Sex ratios M 50% F 50%

South Big Salmon River
0
20
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM SOUTH BIG SALMON RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Big Salmon River

POSITION 61° 36′ 134° 26′

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m³/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

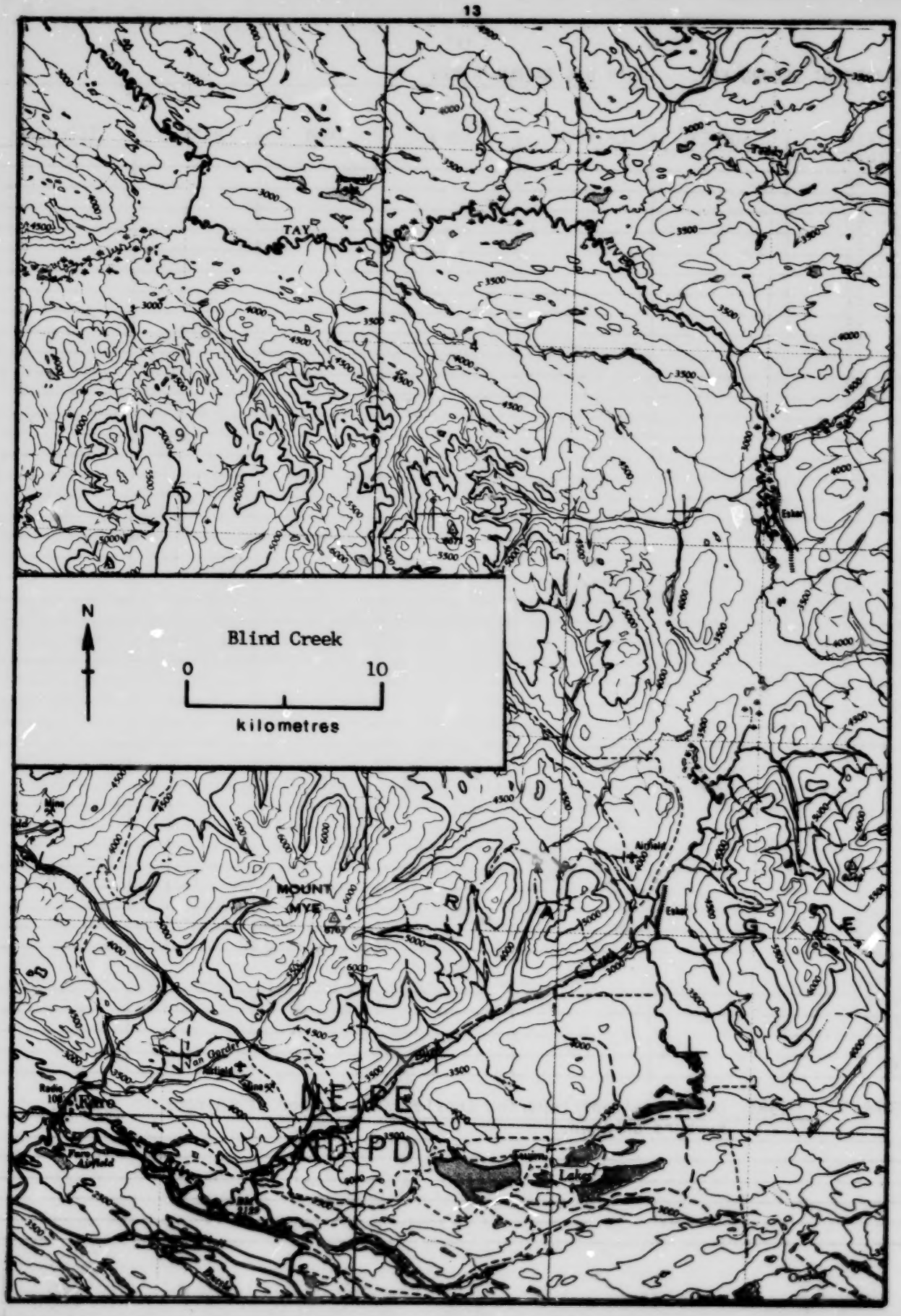
POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1981 Aug.12 and Aug.20. River flown by Alaska Fish and Game on August 12th. Water was too turbid due to mining on Livingstone Creek for a count. Flown by fixed wing on Aug. 20th, but no salmon were seen. A report from a prospector in the area states that there were a considerable number of chinook in the system. No numbers were given.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR SOUTH BIG SALMON RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80						
81		N/O				
82		UNK				
83						
84						
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE						
START						
PEAK						
END						

REMARKS 1981 Local resident reported considerable number of chinook in system. Numbers unknown.


N
Blind Creek
0
10
kilometres
TAY
RIVER
MOUNT
MYE
Esker
Airfield
Lake
Pass
Ridge
Creek
Mine
Radio
Tower
Pipe
Airfield
Ruins
Hut
Cairn
Ridge
Von Gordon
Ridge
Ridge
Ridge

NAME OF STREAM BLIND CREEK

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Pelly River

POSITION 62° 11′ 133° 13′

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1975 Local reports of Chinook being present in this creek. Several Chinook caught by Faro residents.

1981 Locals report that there are several people in this area who are taking over their catch limit.

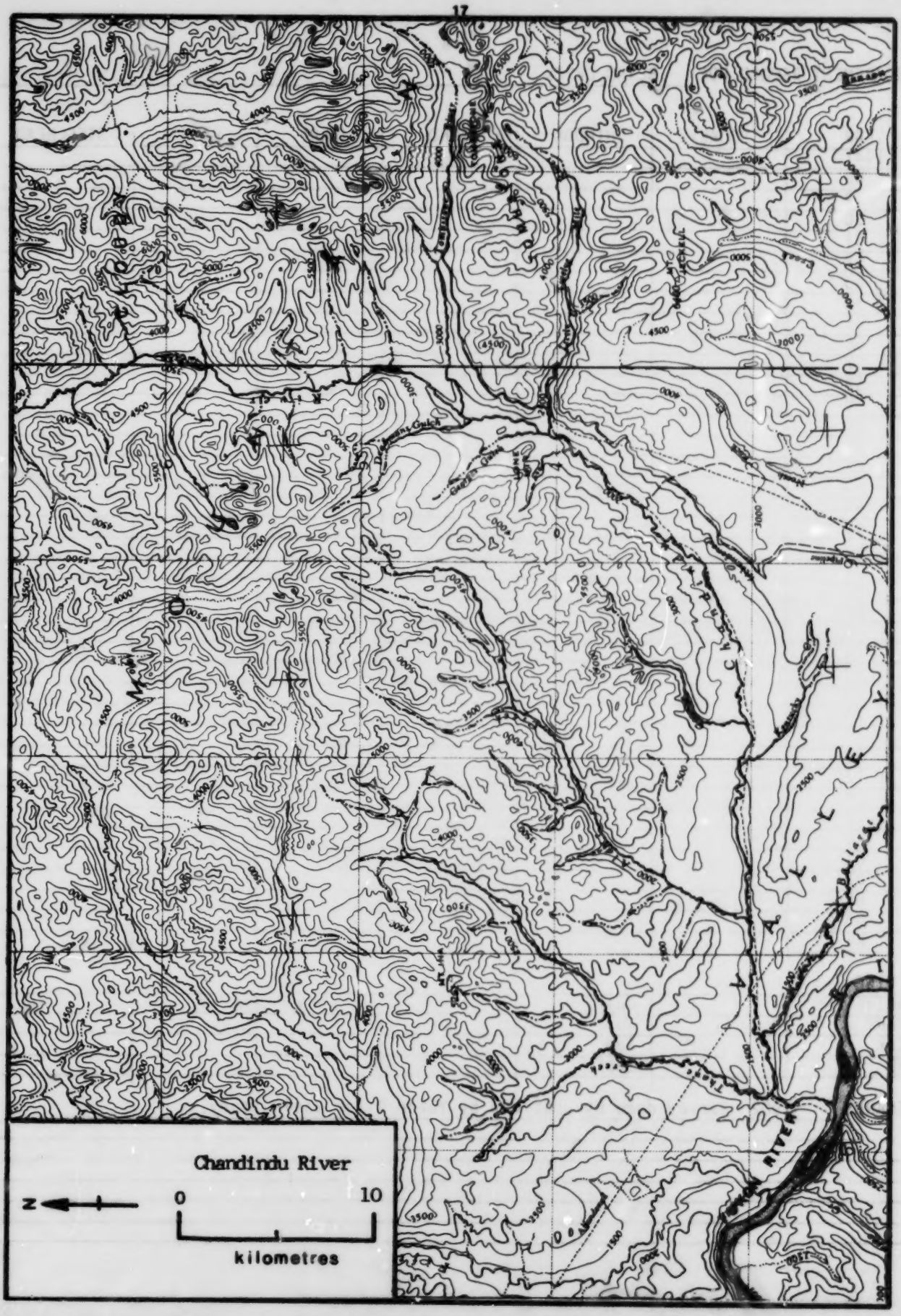
1982 Sportsfishermen report that the run was very poor this year. Survey done by boat by Yukon River Basin study.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR BLIND CREEK

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75		N/O				
76		N/I				
77		-				
78		-				
79		-				
80		-		-		
81		N/I				
82		6				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		Jul				
START		Jul				
PEAK		Aug				
END		Sept				

REMARKS 1982 Survey done by boat and by Yukon River Basin Study.


Chandindu River
N
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM CHANDINDU RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Yukon River

POSITION 64° 15′ 139° 43′

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION UNKNOWN

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

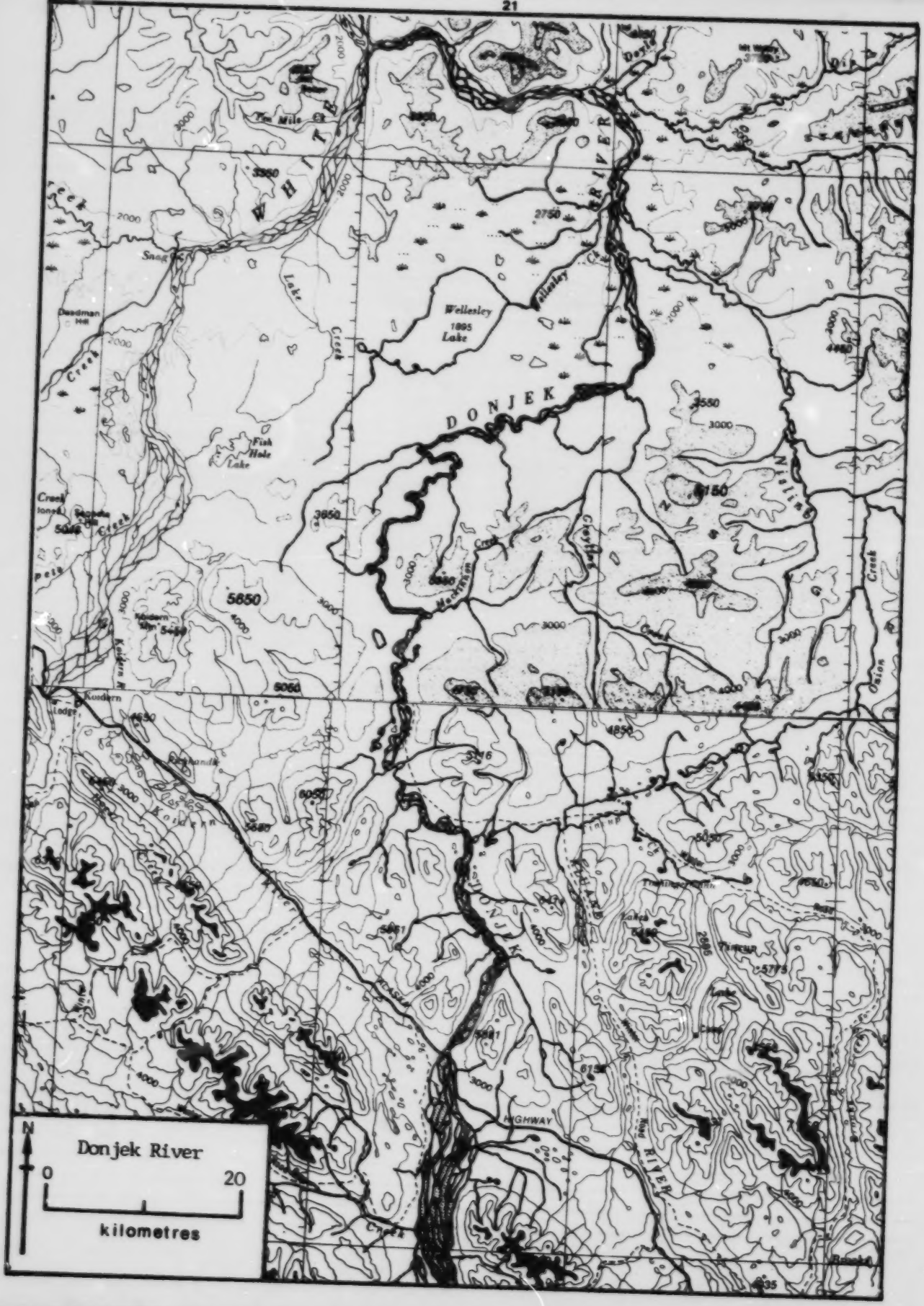
POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1980 - Helicopter survey. River was frozen over with open patches of good spawning grounds.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR CHANDINDU RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80				N/O		
81						
82						
83						
84						
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE						
START						
PEAK						
END						

REMARKS


WHITE
RIVER
Wellesley Lake
1895
Lake
DONJEK
RIVER
Fish Hole Lake
Ten Mile Cr.
Snag
Lake
Creek
Creek
Creek

NAME OF STREAM DONJEK RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into White River

POSITION 62°36' 140°00'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE 12,400 km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m³/s) Below Kluane River Max 746 Jul.31 1982 Min 13.5B Jan 25 1982

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	
COHO	
CHUM	- in Koidern River downstream of Koidern River Lodge.
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

1979

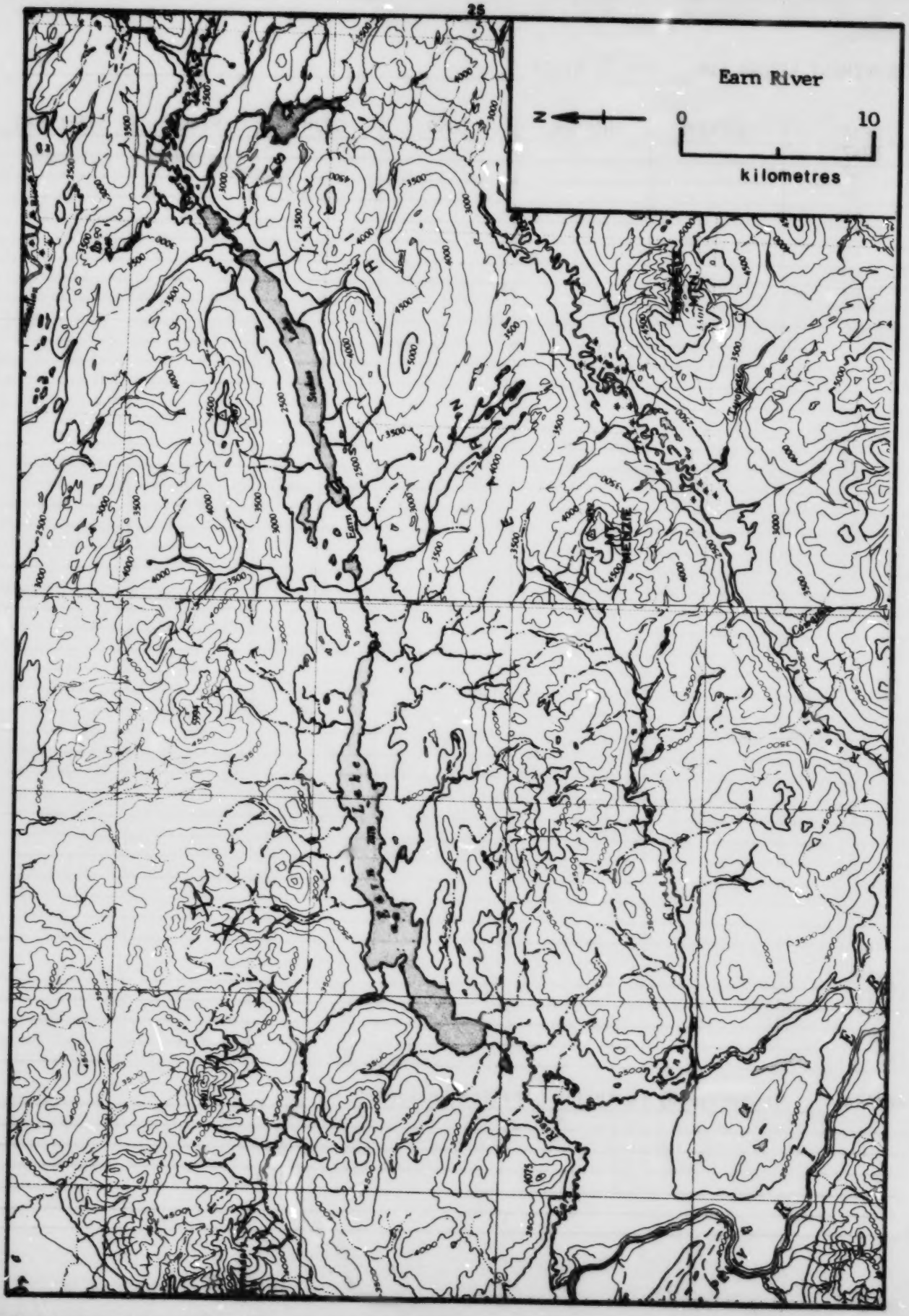
GENERAL REMARKS Oct. 10 and 22 by Foothills Pipeline personnel. Due to the relative remoteness of this system, only tributaries in the immediate vicinity of the Alaska Highway were inspected. The spawning potential of the remainder of this seasons return are not known.

Light predation. Normal seasonal fluctuations in water levels.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR DONJEK RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79				40,000		
80				100		
81						
82						
83						
84						
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE				Oct		
START				Oct		
PEAK				Oct		
END				Nov		

REMARKS Inspected by Foothills Pipeline Personnel


Earn River
N
0
10
kilometres
Sidlaw
Earn
Tay

NAME OF STREAM EARN RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Pelly River

POSITION 62°44' 134°42'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT 1972 reported passable log jams throughout.

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- scattered over 11km of stream up to lake.
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS A small narrow river — difficult to survey from the air.
Narrow canyon in lower reaches .8km from mouth.

1967 Game guides reported numerous chinook.

1969 Heavy rainfall and early snowstorms in August prevented access to this area on one occasion, and high water precluded any sightings on the second investigation.

1970 Effects of erosion evident in water due to runoff from a large burn.

1981 Water was rather organic brown making observation difficult. Mining camp has been set up at lake.

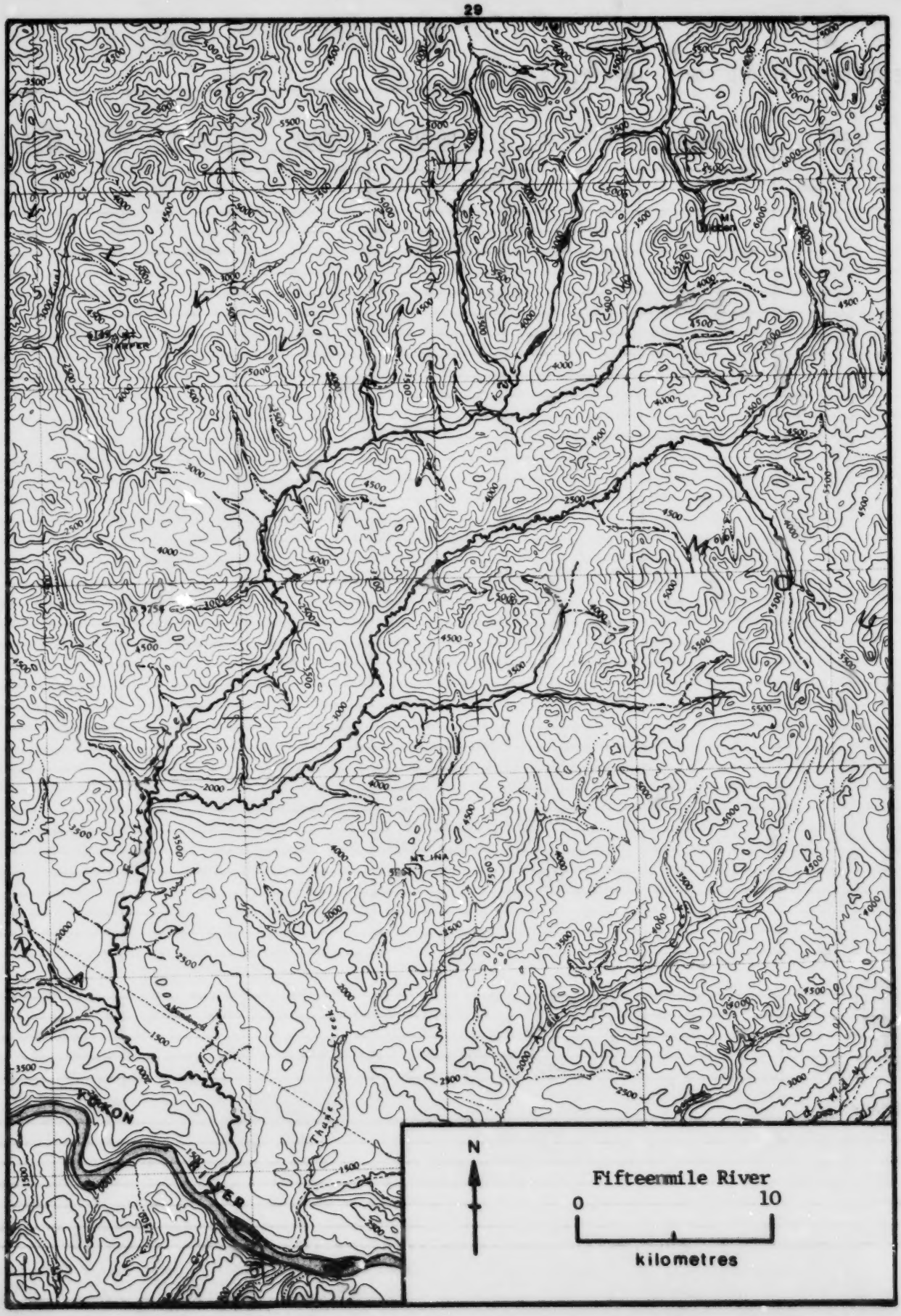
Predators: Grizzly bears.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR EARN RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66		1,250				
67		1,500				
68		400				
69		N/I				
70		750				
71		75				
72		75				
73		N/I				
74		N/I				
75		N/I				
76		N/I				
77		N/I				
78		N/I				
79		N/I				
80		N/I				
81		100				
82		N/I				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		L Aug-E Aug				
START		L Jul-E Aug				
PEAK		E Aug-M Aug				
END		L Aug- Sept				

REMARKS


N
Fifteenmile River
0
10
kilometres
YUKON
RIVER
Thistle Creek
Mt. Hinman

NAME OF STREAM FIFTEEN - MILE RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Yukon River

POSITION 64°17′139°49′

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

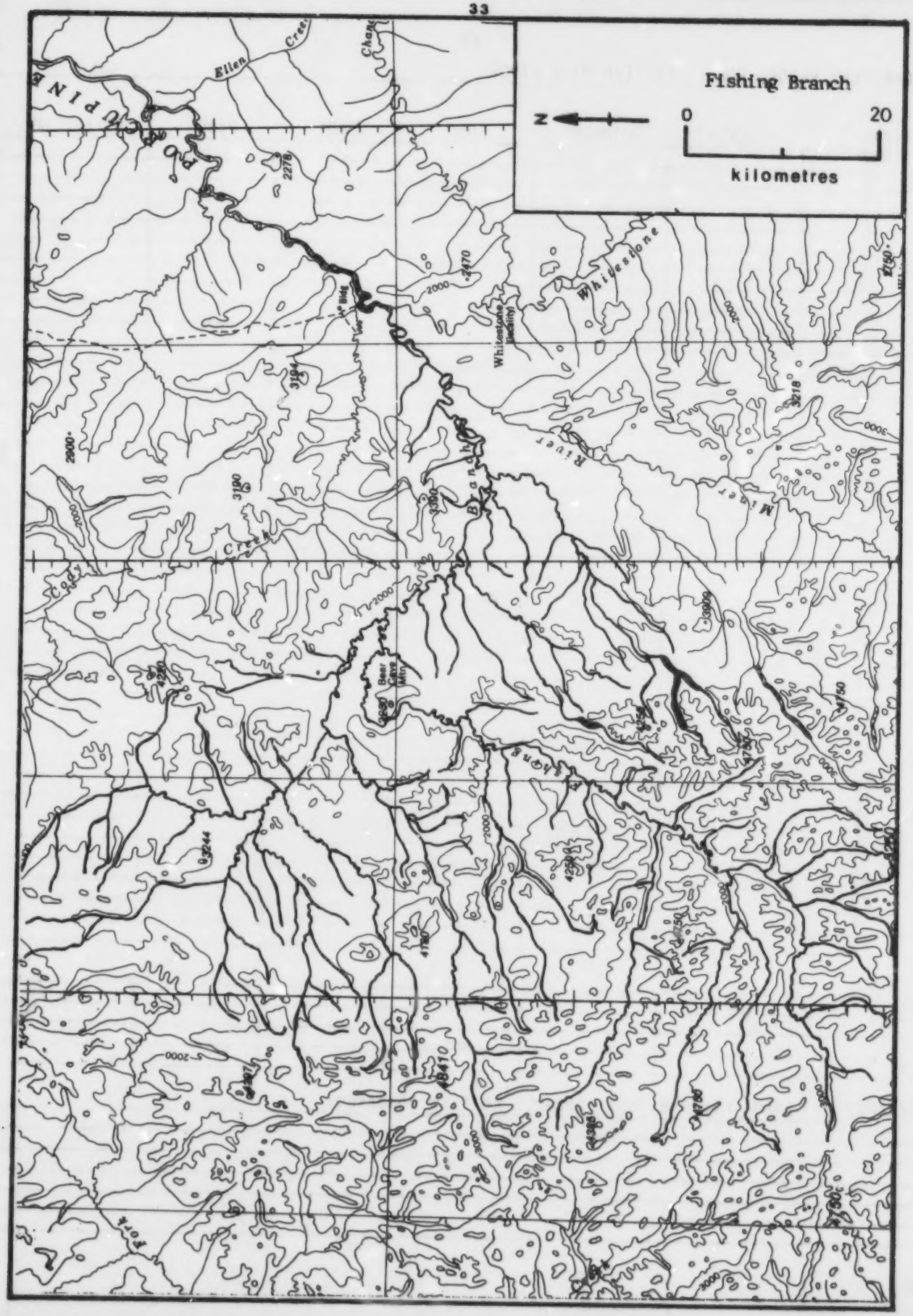
POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1980 Nov 8 Flown by helicopter. River frozen over with open areas of good spawning grounds.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR FIFTEEN MILE RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80		N/O		N/O		
81						
82						
83						
84						
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE						
START						
PEAK						
END						

REMARKS 1980 Flown by helicopter. No fish observed.


Fishing Branch
N
0
20
kilometres
Ellen Creek
Whitestone
Whitestone (locality)
Bear Creek Mtn
Bear Creek
Fishing Branch
River
2000
2500
3000
3500

NAME OF STREAM FISHING BRANCH RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Purcupine River

POSITION 66°27′ 138°35′

LENGTH 48 km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- Bear Cave Mountain area
COHO	- Above Bear Cave Mountain area
CHUM	- Heaviest around Bear Cave Mountain — light on flats to Porcupine.
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1971 Spring fed river. Probably thermal as the upper portion of South branch is open all winter even though temperatures of -65 degrees are not uncommon. In January 1972 springs were observed coming from half way up the mountain opposite Bear Cave. The area is now under seismic exploration.
1973 Counting fence located in Bear Cave Mountain area manned throughout season counted 16,239 chum.
1974 Counting fence used throughout most of the chum run.
1975 Fence was put in after commencement of run and approx 40,000 had already passed. When camp was pulled Oct.10,75 chum still passing at 5-10,000 per day, so estimate is conservative.

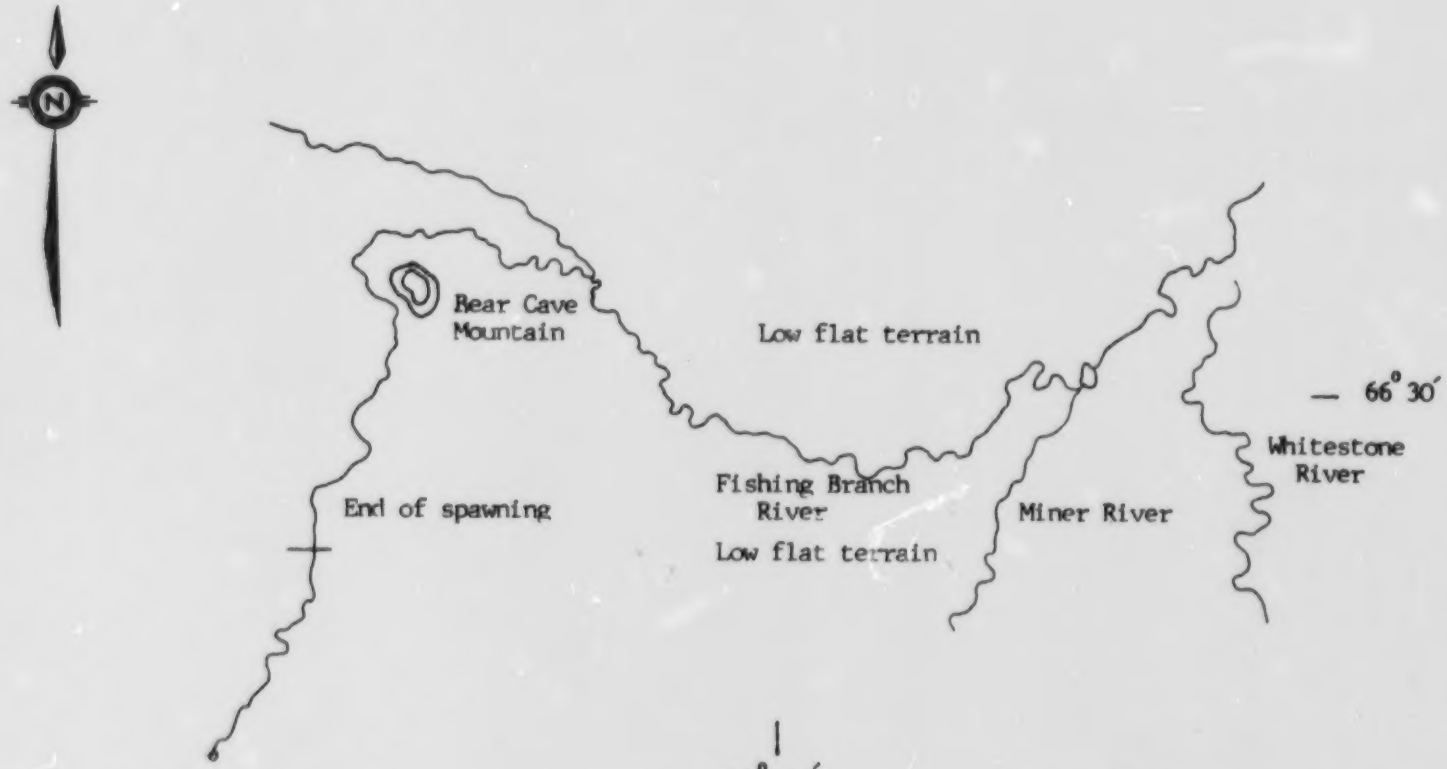
continued.....

continuation

FISHING BRANCH RIVER

1976 Aerial surveys done twice by Alaskans - count of 13,500 chum - estimate of 15,000. Net set at Old Crow, December 2, 1976 produced 2 chum. Condition of fish was dark and full of spawn.
1977 Joint survey by Canadians and Americans.
1978 Aerial survey done Oct. 13 by Americans and Canadians. A ground survey was done by Americans Oct. 13-16 by floating river. 1 tag was recovered.
1980 Oct. 2 Zealand and Johnston flew this river for a count of8907 live, 114 dead. Oct.13 U.S.Fish and Wildlife flew system again counted 20,215 live, 104 dead. In 1979 a flight was made on Oct. 25 with a 60% dead count. Two other attempts were made to fly the Fishing Branch on the way to Old Crow, but bad weather prevented the survey.
1981 Survey was done by helicopter, but was not completed due to mechanical failure about 3.2km short of the confluence with the Porcupine River. Two other attempts were made at a later date, but bad weather prevented surveys.
1982 Helicopter survey -- conditions good.(October 12)

Predation: Grizzly bear, wolf,eagle,merganzer. 1978 reported very heavy bear predation.

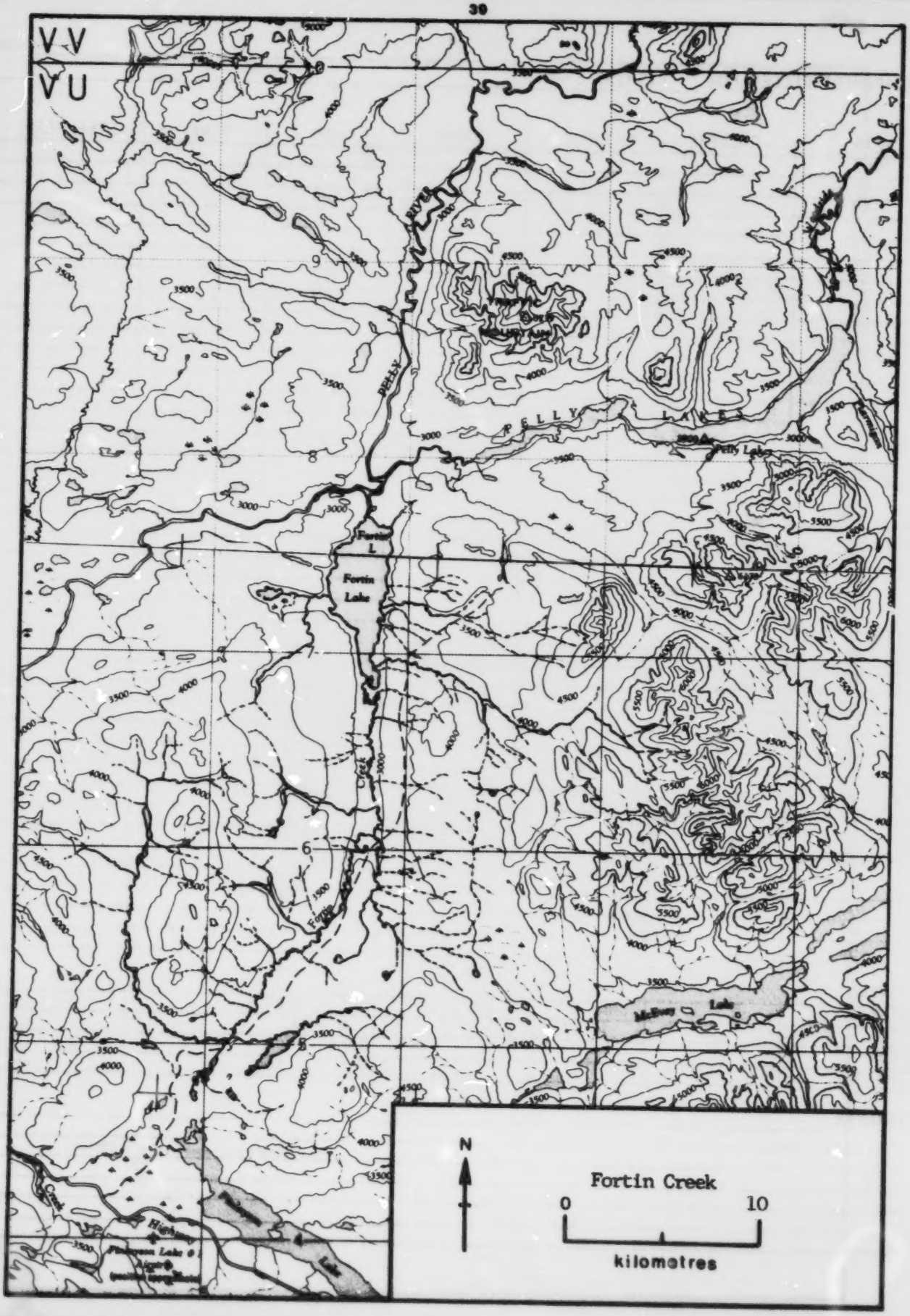


Sketch of Fishing Branch River and Miner River 1971.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR FISHING BRANCH

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71			25	75,000		
72			-	-		
73		25	25	15,000		
74			300	35,000		
75				350,000		
76				15,000		
77				32,000		
78				10,000		
79				75,000		
80			400	45,000		
81				10,550		
82				5,850		
83						
84						
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE		UNK	UNK	Jul - Sept		
START				Aug - Oct		
PEAK				Sept - Oct		
END				Oct - E Nov		

REMARKS


VV
VU
RELLY
RELLY LAKE
Relly Lakes
Fortin L
Fortin Lake
Creek
Fortin
McEvoy Lake
N
Fortin Creek
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM FORTIN CREEK

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Pelly River

POSITION 62°02′ 130°34′

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

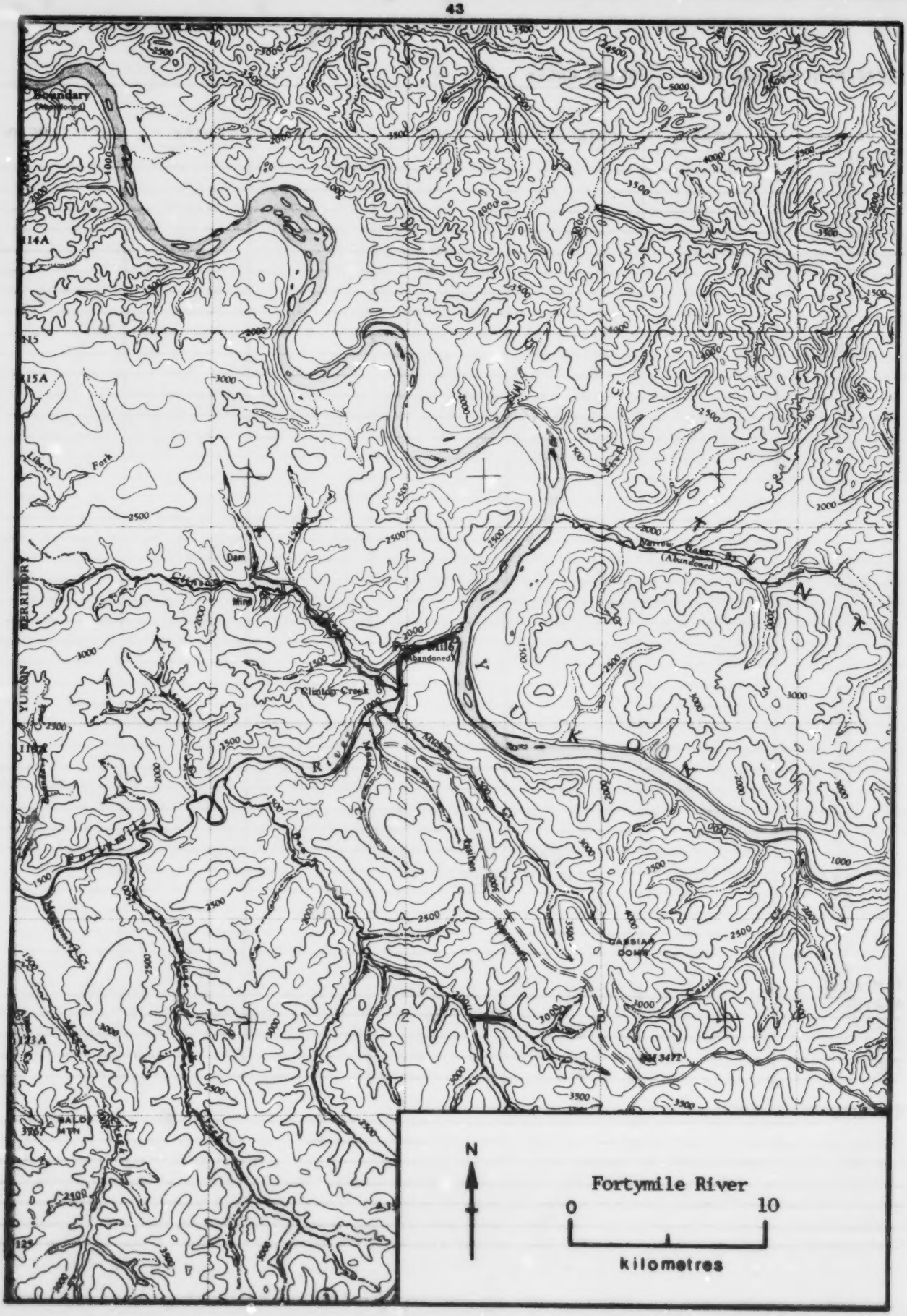
GENERAL REMARKS 1981 August 15 Flown by Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game — no fish observed.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR FORTIN CREEK

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80						
81		N/O				
82		Not Inspected				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE						
START						
PEAK						
END						

REMARKS


Boundary
(approximate)
114A
115A
Liberty Fork
Dam
Mine
Eureka Creek
Miller
(Abandoned)
Glacier Creek
Narrow Gauge
(Abandoned)
Creek
Creek
Creek

NAME OF STREAM FORTY MILE RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Yukon River

POSITION 64°26' 140°32'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE 16,600 km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m³/s) Near the mouth max 1300 Jun. 17 1982 Min 0.024B Feb 22 1984

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1980 November 8, flown by helicopter. System totally frozen over.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR FORTY MILE RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80				N/O		
81						
82						
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE						
START						
PEAK						
END						

REMARKS 1980 Flown by helicopter. System totally frozen over.

TESLIN
Gladys
GLADYS LAKE
Great Troyi Lake
Marble Dome
6170
Mount Dossus
Dawson
Bonfire Ck
Gunsteamboat
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Gladys River
N
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM GLADYS RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 SUB-DISTRICT 120

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows E. into Teslin Lake through Gladys and Hall Lakes, Cassiar Dist.

POSITION 59 132 NE.

LENGTH passable 138 km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m³/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

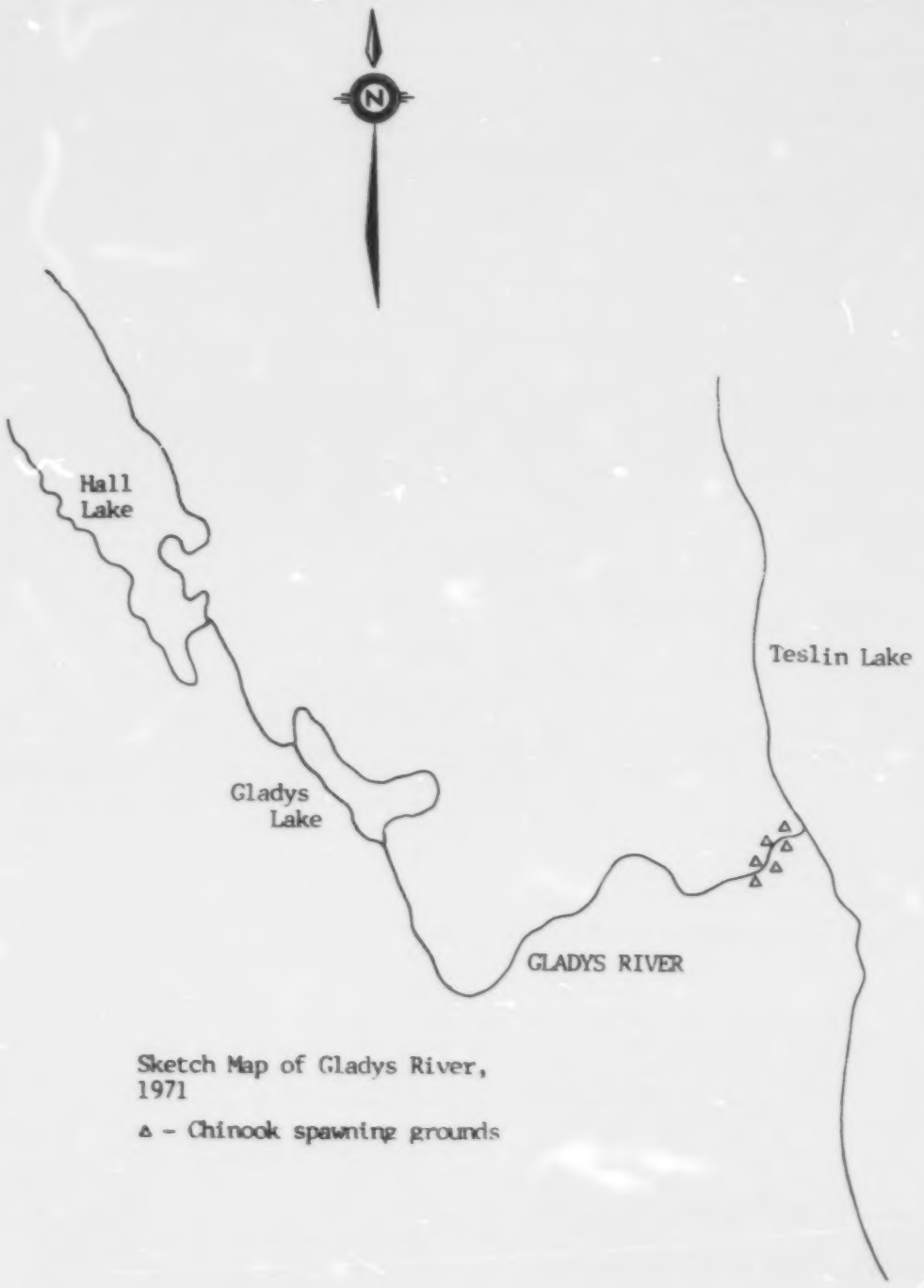
SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- mainly in riffles on lower portion of river--near Teslin Lake.
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1972 Very good spawning gravel that is not being utilized.
1973 Estimated figures from Native food catch at Johnsons Crossing.
1978 River inspected from Teslin Lake to Hall Lake, could be some spawning grounds between Hall Lake and Gladys Lake.
1980 Approx 60% of streambed is good spawning gravel.
1982 Stream has good potential if runs materialize.

Some scouring in first 8 km of river and some eagle predation 1973.



Sketch Map of Gladys River,
1971

Δ - Chinook spawning grounds

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR GLADYS RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71		25				
72		25				
73		25				
74		25				
75		N/O				
76		N/I				
77		N/I				
78		14				
79		N/I				
80		N/I				
81		60				
82		25				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		Aug				
START		Aug				
PEAK		Aug				
END		Aug - Sept				

REMARKS

PELLY
RIVER
Anvil
Glenlyon
Felix
Creek
Glenlyon River
N
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM GLENYON RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Pelly River

POSITION 62° 29' 134° 10'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m³/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- concentrated in upper river near Earn Lake outlet.
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1969 Water very high and discoloured from abnormal rainfall.
1970 Survey was a little late with most of the spawning completed by August 13.
1972 Spawning completed at time of inspection.

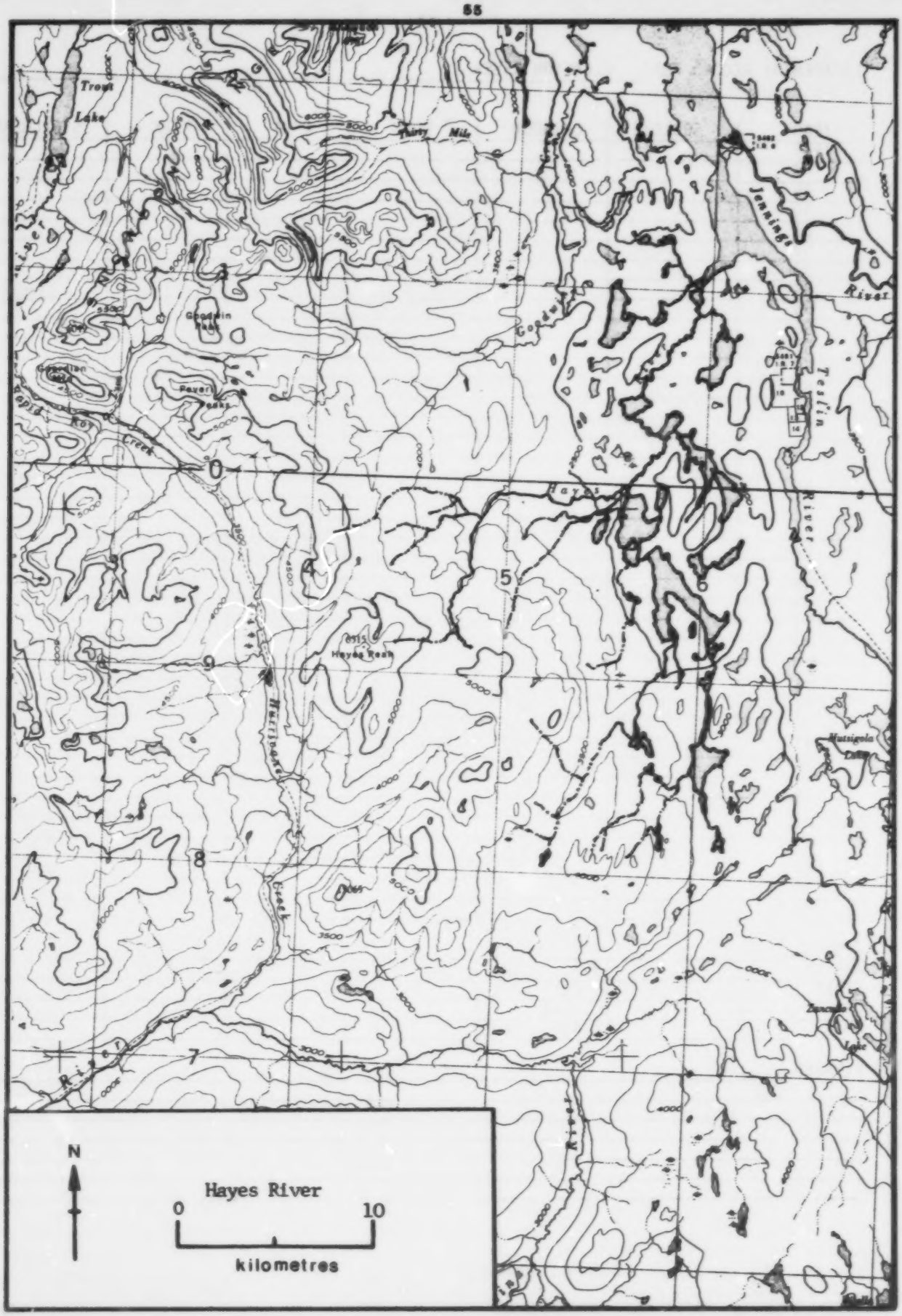
Predation: 1968 reported bear and eagle.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR GLENLYON RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66		75				
67		75				
68		75				
69		N/0				
70		200				
71		75				
72		75				
73		N/I				
74		N/I				
75		N/I				
76		N/I				
77		N/I				
78		N/I				
79		N/I				
80		-				
81		N/I				
82		N/I				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		Jul - Aug				
START		L Jul - Aug				
PEAK		Aug				
END		L Aug - Sept				

REMARKS


Trout Lake
Hayes River
Jennings River
Teslin River
Hayes Peak
Hayes Creek
Hatsigola
N
Hayes River
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM HAYES CREEK (Hayes River)

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Teslin Lake

POSITION 62°43′ 114°00′

LENGTH passable for 16 km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

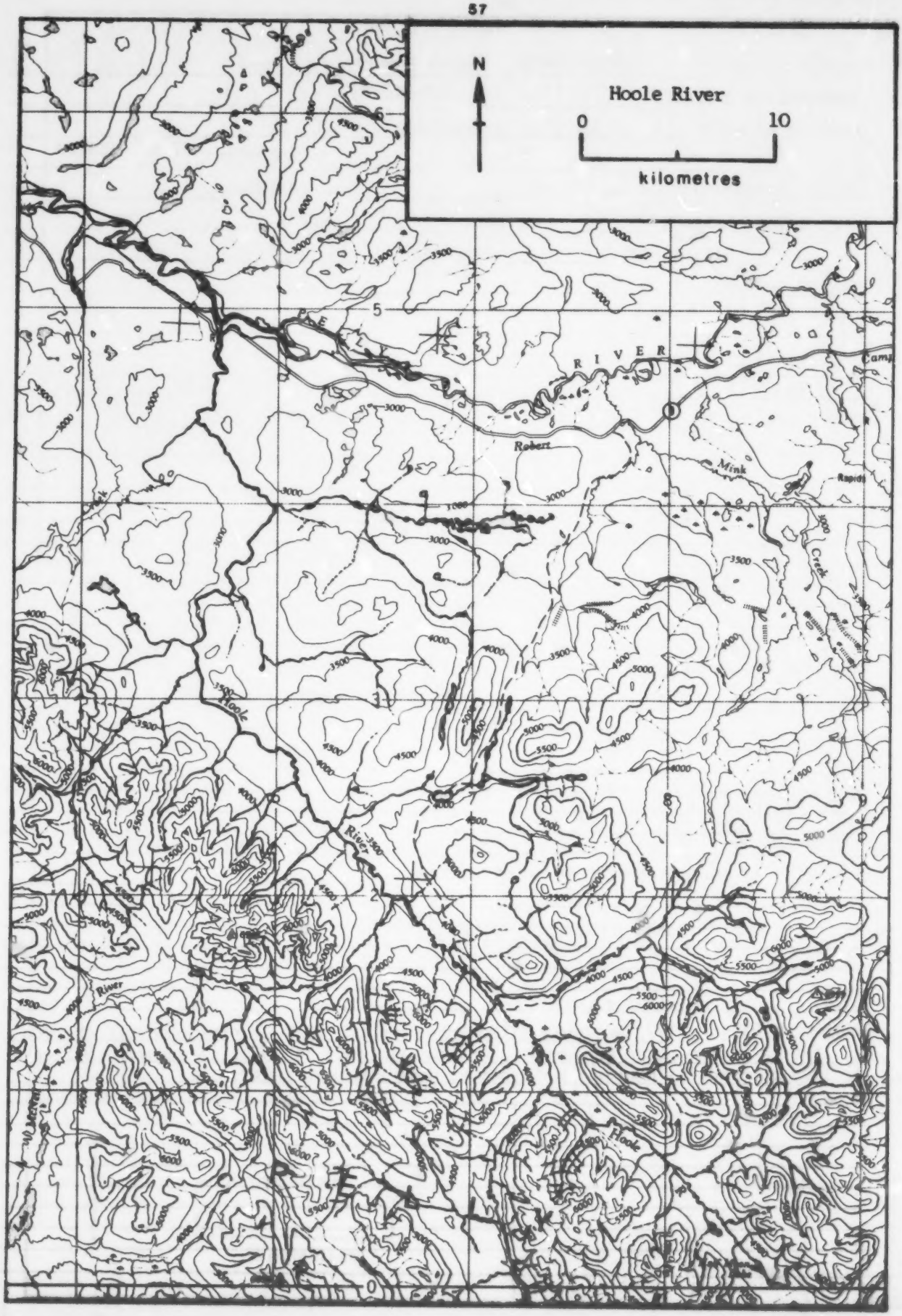
SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

First report

GENERAL REMARKS 1972 No adult salmon observed but hand seining produced chinook fry in stream which appeared to be from the fall of 1971. 5% erosion. Stream has changed its course due to beaver dams and high water.


N
Hoole River
0
10
kilometres
RIVER
Robert
Mink
Creek
Rapids
Camp
Hoole
River
Lake
5
3

NAME OF STREAM HOOLE RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Pelly River

POSITION 61° 45' 131° 43'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1981 Flown by Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR HOOLE RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80						
81		233				
82		N/I				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		Jul				
START		Jul				
PEAK		Aug				
END		Sept				

REMARKS

N
Husky Dog Creek
0
10
kilometres
Swan Lake
Fairweather Lake
Husky Dog Creek
RIVER
RIVER
RIVER

NAME OF STREAM HUSKY DOG CREEK

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Macmillan River

POSITION 63° 05' 132° 27'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- in lower 6 km
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

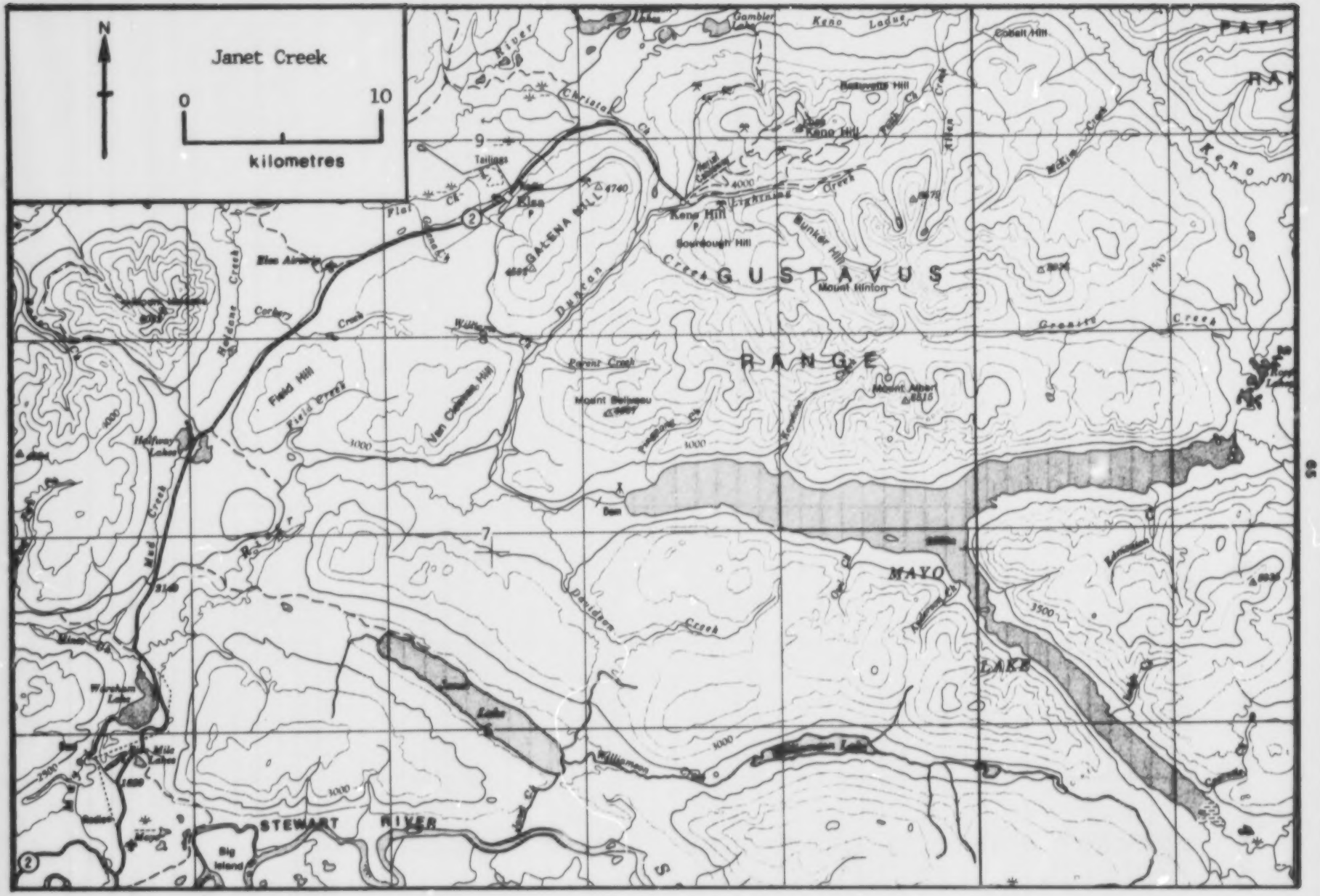
GENERAL REMARKS 1972 Area burned over this year. Heavy erosion will probably result in the next few years.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR HUSKY DOG CREEK

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72		25				
73		N/I				
74		N/I				
75		N/I				
76		N/I				
77		N/I				
78		N/I				
79		N/I				
80		N/I				
81		N/I				
82		N/I				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		Aug				
START		Aug				
PEAK		Aug 20				
END		Aug 30				

REMARKS


N
Janet Creek
0
10
kilometres
GUSTAVUS
RANGE
MAYO
LAKE
STEWART
RIVER
GALENA MILL
Kena Hill
Bunker Hill
Mount Hinton
Mount Bellseau
Mount Abbot
Field Hill
Van Cleave Hill
Halfway Lakes
Wrenkon Lake
Mile Lakes
Big Island
Tailings
Kiln
Dam
Duncan Creek
Williamson Creek
Mud Creek
Carbon Creek
Flat Creek
Kena Lodge
Gambier Lake
Cobalt Hill
Bonanza Hill
Wilkie Creek
Lightning Creek
Parent Creek
Freeman Creek
Edmonton
Glacier
Granite Creek
Airstrip
Christal Creek
River
9
7
2
3146
3500
4000
4740

NAME OF STREAM JANET CREEK

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Stewart River

POSITION 63° 37' 135° 28'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- in upper reaches of stream
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

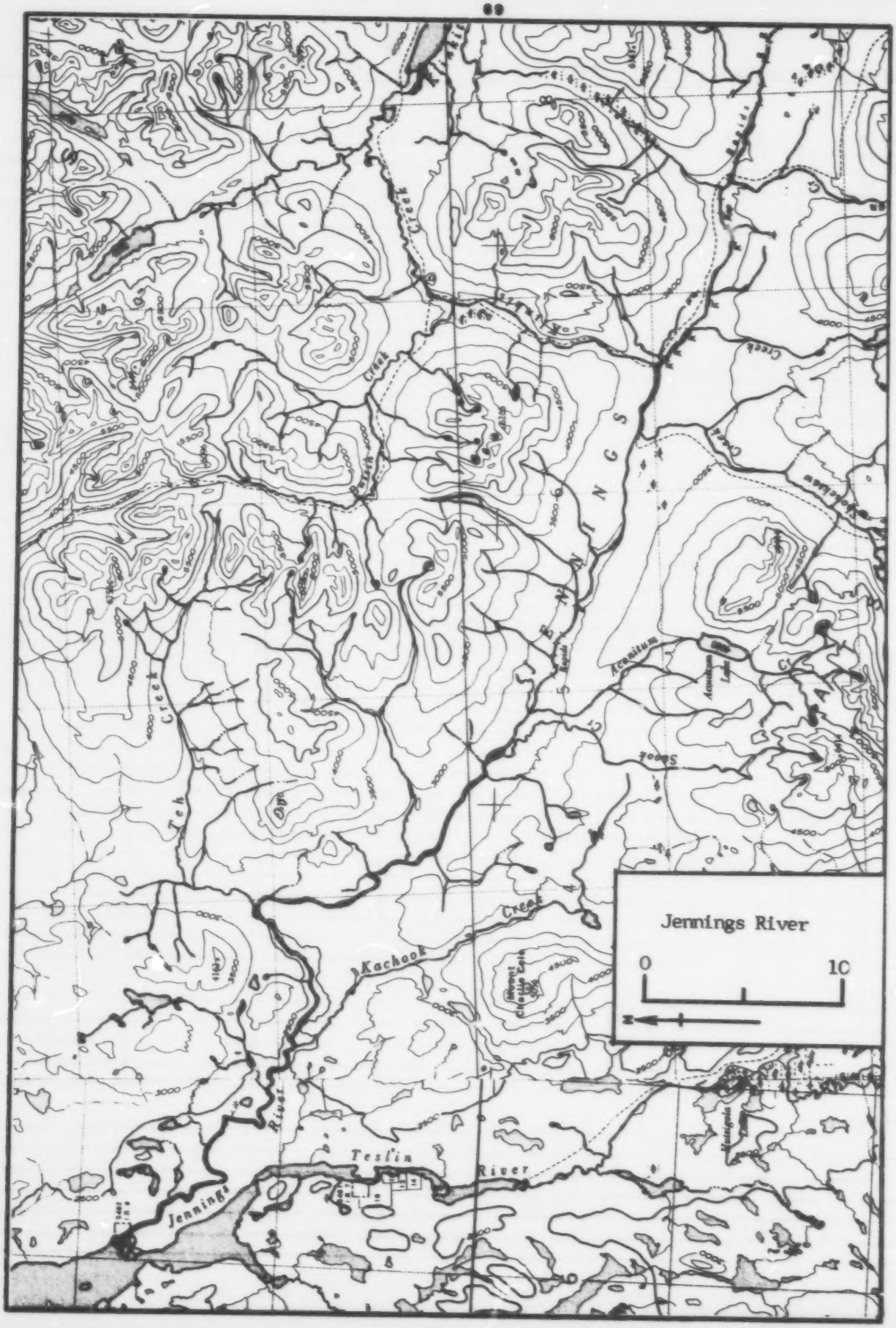
POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1967 Doubtful assessment. Later reports indicated good seeding.
1967 Weather conditions prevented inspection. No reports from other sources.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR JANET CREEK

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67		200				
68		75				
69		N/I				
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80						
81						
82						
83						
84						
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE		Aug				
START		Aug				
PEAK		Aug				
END						

REMARKS


Jennings River
0
10
Kachook
Creek
Teslin
River
Jennings
River
Arcanum
Lake
Creek

NAME OF STREAM JENNINGS RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 SUB-DISTRICT 120

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows NE.into Teslin Lake, Cassiar Dist.

POSITION 59 132 NE.

LENGTH passable for 136 km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km^2

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m^2 SPAWNING AREA _____ m^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- scattered over lower 56km.
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS Physical conditions: 1972 10% light gravel and fines especially in lower half of river. No change in course, but scouring has occurred in areas which could have been used for spawning.

1972 Very good gravel although may be unstable in periods of high water. This river could facilitate most of the spawning chinook in the Teslin system.

1978 Just the lower portions of Jennings River were inspected, total number of springs to the Jennings River are unknown.

1980 System reported as having very limited spawning gravel.

1981 Poor survey conditions

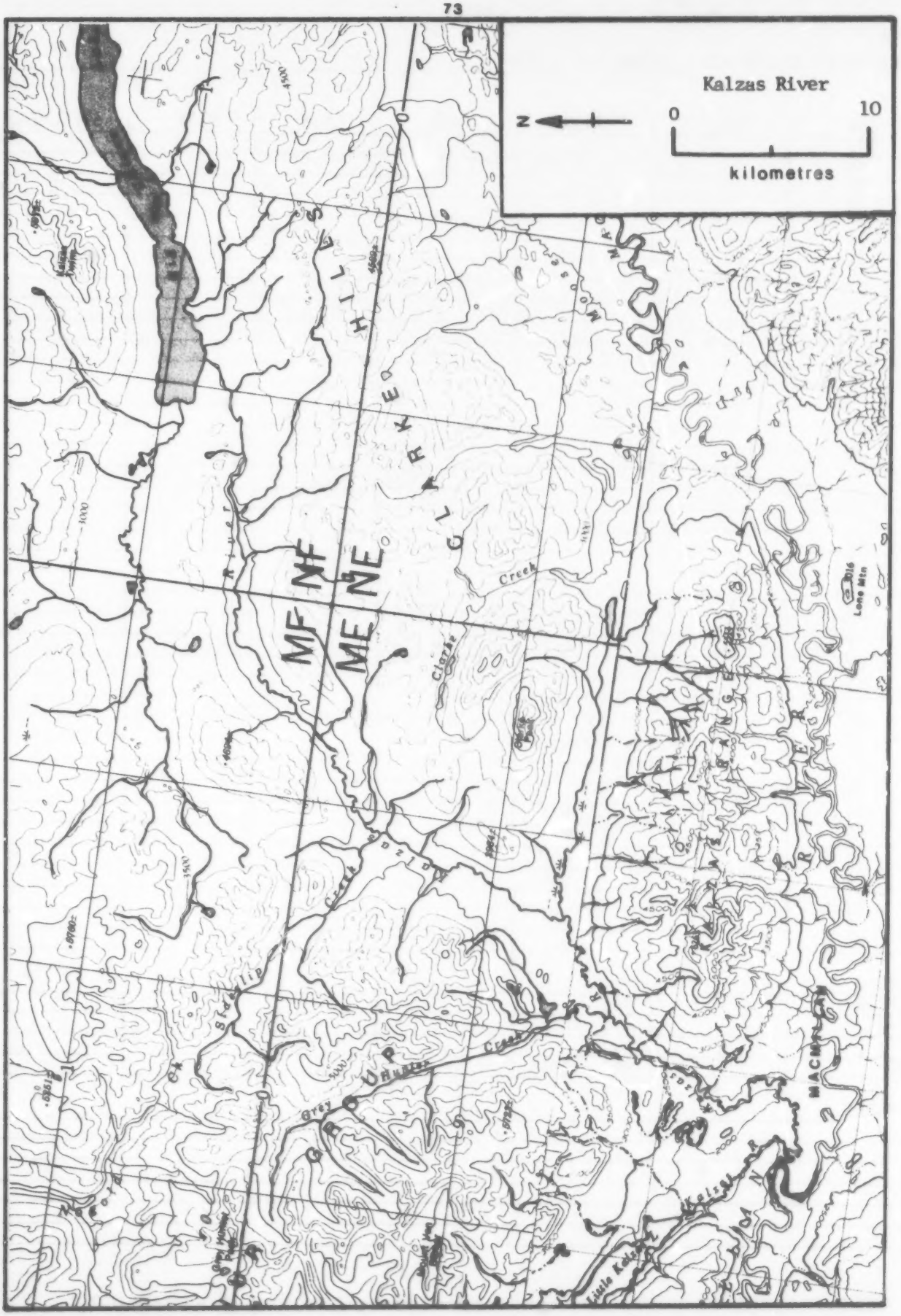
1982 System has limited spawning gravel.

JENNINGS RIVER see SWIFT RIVER

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR JENNINGS RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72		25				
73		-				
74		N/I				
75		25				
76		N/I				
77		N/I				
78		3				
79		N/I				
80		N/I				
81		250				
82		40				
83		-				
84						
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE		Aug				
START		Aug				
PEAK		Aug				
END		Aug - Sept				

REMARKS


Kalzas River
N
0
10
kilometres
MF NE
MF NE
GLAVE HILLS
Creek
Clear
Lone Mtn
Grey
Hunter
Creek
Skeetlie
Creek
Little Kalzas
MACMILLAN

NAME OF STREAM KALZAS RIVER (Big Kalzas River)

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Macmillan River

POSITION 62°53' 135°28'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT log jams scattered in lower sections(1972)

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	-majority 1.6km below lake but some scattered for several miles
COHO	downstream.
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

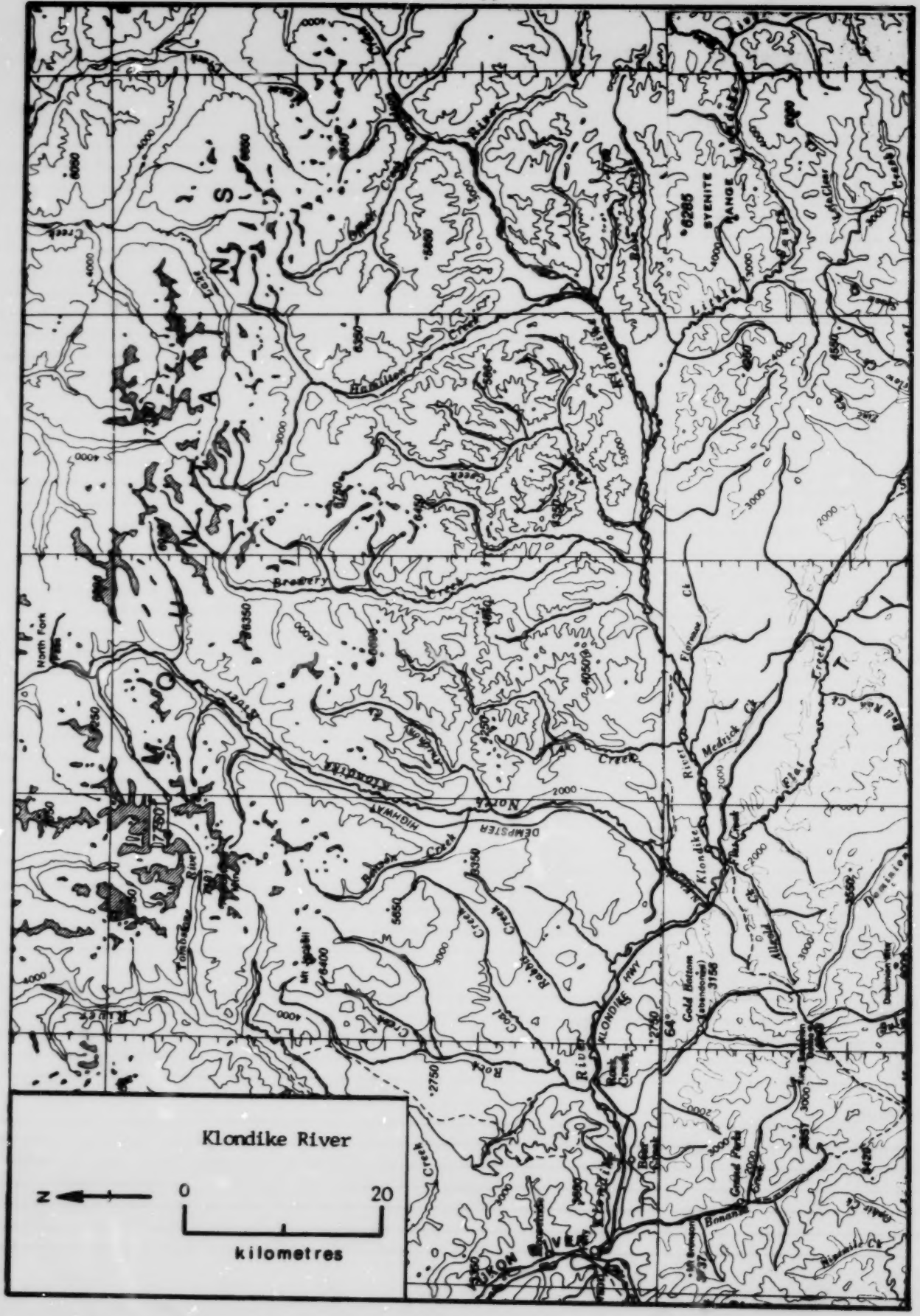
POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1971 This survey was done too late. Evidence of dead fish along shoreline, also evidence of redds in river.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR KALZAS RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71		N/O				
72		75				
73		N/I				
74		N/I				
75		N/I				
76		N/I				
77		N/I				
78		N/I				
79		N/I				
80		N/I				
81		N/I				
82		N/I				
83						
84						
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE		Aug				
START		Aug 10				
PEAK		Aug 20				
END		Aug 30				

REMARKS


Klondike River
N
0
20
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM KLONDIKE RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Yukon River

POSITION 64° 03' 139° 26'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE 7,800 km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) Above Bonanza Creek Max 640 May 29 1972 Min 4.81B Feb.1 1974

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- Throughout S.Klondike — some seen above YCGC Dam on N. Klondike
COHO	
CHUM	- " " "
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS Physical conditions: 1972 Erosion from highway — much rechanneling in upper portion. 1978/79 Heavy placer mining operation on tributaries of lower 16km of river is contributing to silting at the mouth of the Klondike where it flows into the Yukon. 1982 N. Klondike has changed its course in one section.

1972 Highways Department has many problems along this river. Road is on flood plain in several places and is attacked each spring. Ice jam caused extensive flooding this spring. Much rechanneling on this river. Contains stretches of excellent gravel. Historically an excellent producer. Should look at means of re-establishing the run.

1974 Evidence that the commerical gillnet fishery at mouth of Klondike River

continued.....

Continuation

KLONDIKE RIVER

1974 may be having serious effects on the Klondike chinook run. Closure of this area recommended for 1975.

1975 Mouth of Klondike River was closed to all domestic and commercial fishing in efforts to build run. Due to manpower shortages unable to evaluate if closure had any beneficial effects.

1976 A closure was again established to all commercial and domestic fishing. No benefits were observed this year.

1980 Survey was conducted by helicopter. Parts of the river had frozen gravel beds and ice cover. Excellent back water sloughs were still open, but no sign of spawning salmon. Large gravel beds were still exposed. Beaver sticks were seen on gravel bed bottom. A weir at North Fork intake of Y.C.G.C.appears to prevent passage of chum into the system. Reports of chinook carcasses in the system were passed on by local people.

1981 Survey for chinook salmon appreas to have been made too late this year and only 12 dead fish were seen. A check for chum was made but there was no evidence this year. Both surveys were flown in fixed wing.

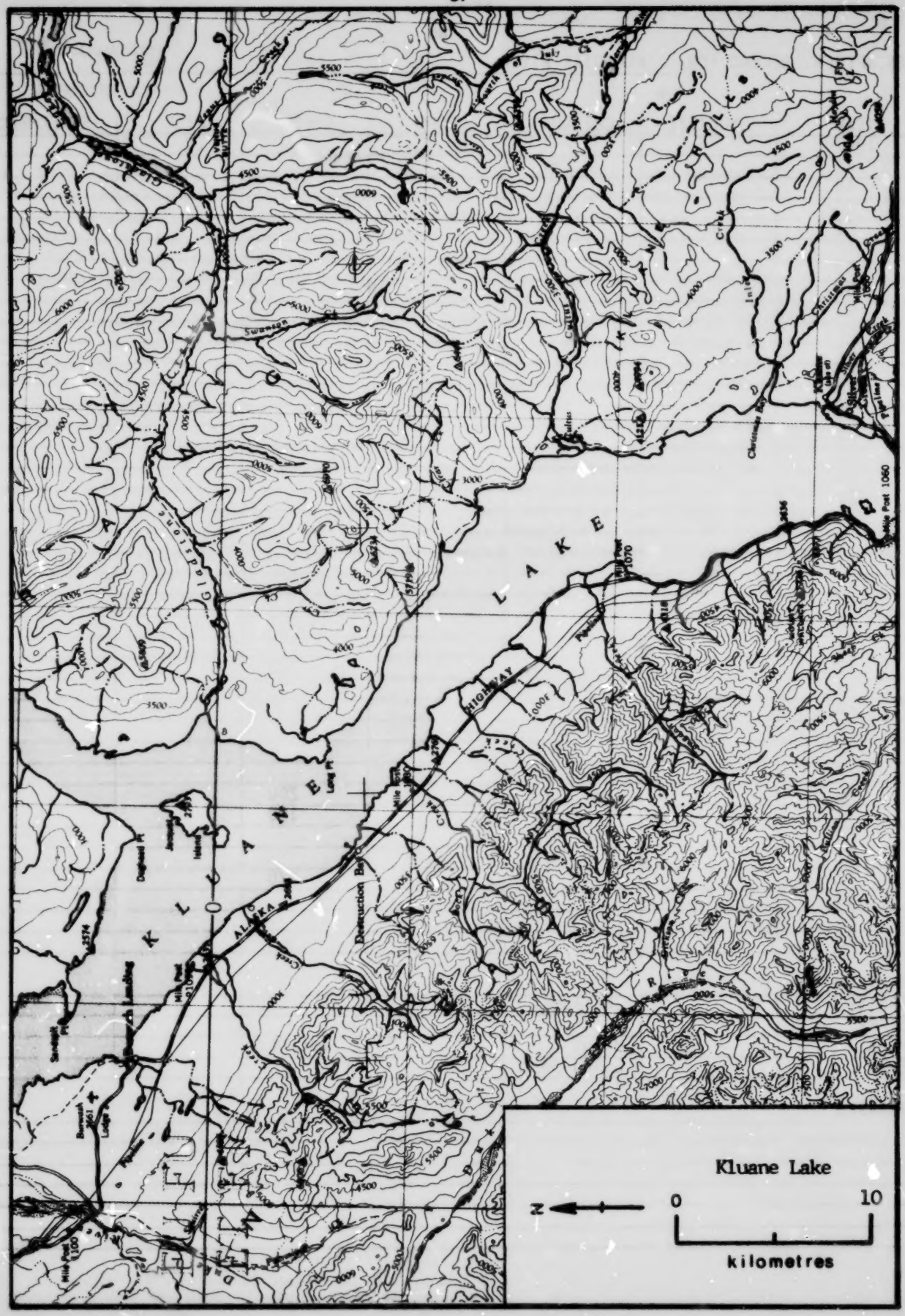
1982 Tagging programme had one radio tagged chum enter the Klondike River. No survey was done for chum although a flight down the N. Klondike was done on the return from the Fishing Branch River. This was obviously too late in the season.
Tagging programme found evidence of bear and eagle kills.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR KLONDIKE RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72		25		200		
73		Not Inspected				
74		44				
75		N/O				
76		N/O		-		
77		25				
78		25		200		
79		25		100		
80		N/O				
81		N/O				
82		40		N/O		
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		Jun-Aug		Aug- E Sept		
START		Jul-Aug		Sept		
PEAK		M Aug		L Sept-Oct		
END		L Aug-Sept		Oct		

REMARKS


Kluane Lake
N
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM KLUANE LAKE

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Kluane River

POSITION 61° 15' 138° 43'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION UNKNOWN

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1973 Fair numbers of chum reported by Burwash Indians fishing off Mary's Point. One chum caught by sports fisherman at the east end of the lake — near the Government campground.

1975 No fish were observed spawning in Christmas Bay as was the case in fall '73.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR KLUANE LAKE

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
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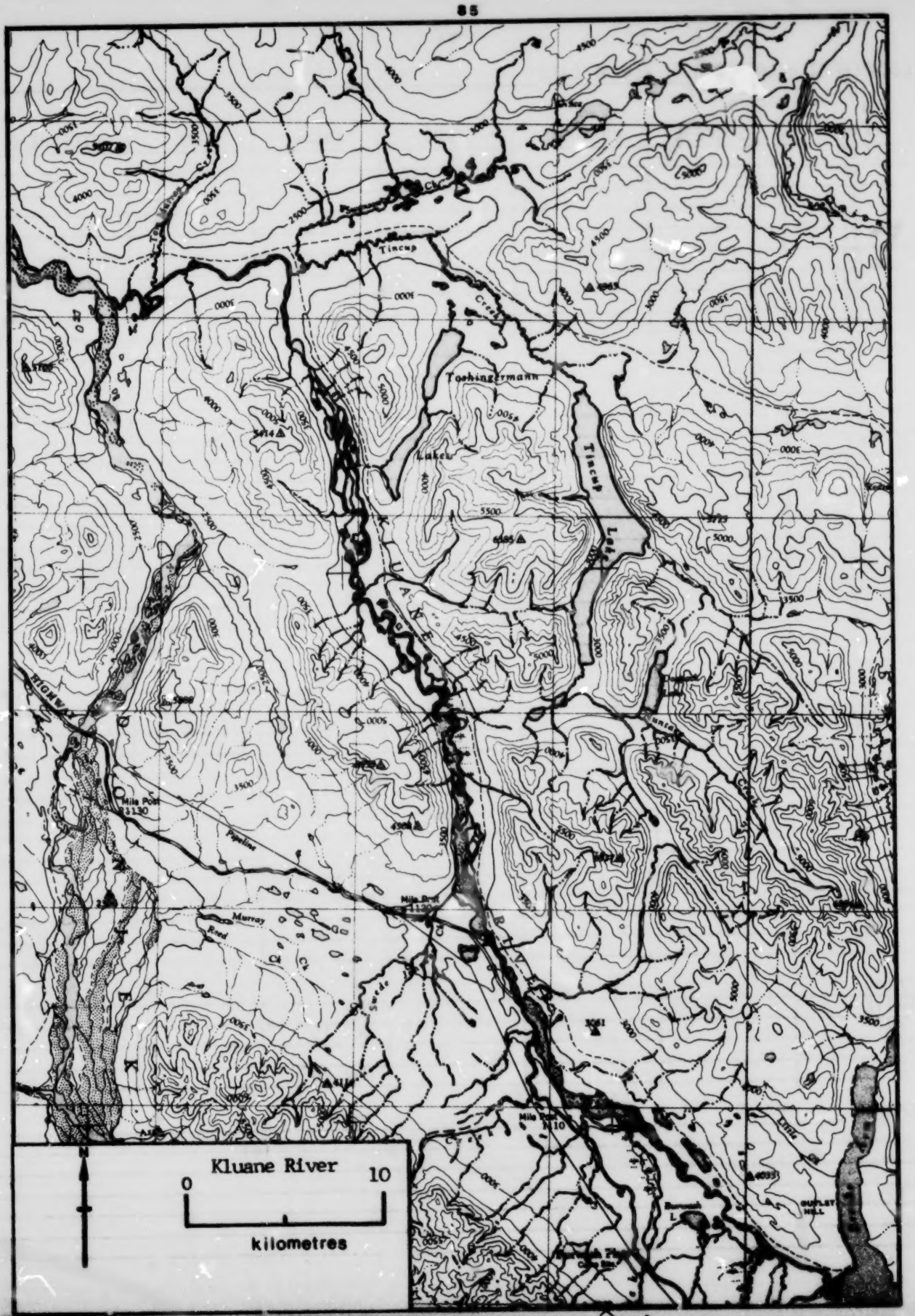
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73				UNK		
74				N/O		
75				N/O		
76				N/O		
77				N/I		
78				N/I		
79						
80						
81						
82						
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE				Oct		
START				Oct 15		
PEAK				-		
END				Nov 20		

REMARKS


Kluane River
0
10
kilometres
N
Tincup
Creek
Tincup
Lake
KLUANE
LAKE
Mile Post
1130
Pipeline
Murray
Road
Mile Post
1110
Mile Post
1110
Dezadeash
River
Outlet
Hill
Dezadeash
L.

NAME OF STREAM KLUANE RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Donjek River

POSITION 61° 53' 139° 43'

LENGTH Passable for 160km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE 4950 km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m³/s) Outlet of Kluane Lake max 382 Aug.14 1971 min 0.5388 Feb.27 1971

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	
COHO	
CHUM	- in mainstream, Kluane Lake and side-channels
"	- mainly in upwelling areas near Mile 1118 of Alaska Hwy.(1982)
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1966 Chums seen spawning in Yukon River near mouth of White River where this run enters the White-Donjek-Kluane system

1968 Some side channels blocked by beaver dams.

1970/71 Only one or two salmon caught by natives in the area. No others seen. Usually a fair run in this river. Possibility of an obstruction somewhere. Ice hinders observation.

1971 On first inspection stream conditions were poor for aerial count. The second count was done on foot and was a better count. But due to the vast area to cover only the most desirable spots were checked.

continued.....

continuation

KLUANE RIVER

1975 A poor return in light of the 1971 count of 3000 spawning.
1976 Extremely poor return this year.
1977 American count:

Quill Creek Area	43 live	6 carcasses
Klondike Lodge Area	95 live	10 carcasses
Swede Johnson Area	703 live	33 carcasses
	841	49

1978 Americans inspected on Oct. 17 and no fish were observed in the usual sloughs. Canadians inspected again in Nov. 22 and all but one slough was frozen over and no fish were observed.
1979 Chinook were observed spawning near the outlet of Tincup Lake. The spawning this season was the best the locals have seen in recent years. Salmon spawning was reported along the southerly shore of Kluane Lake.

Biological conditions:

1979 Some egg digging in some back channels.
1981/82 Few loose eggs in pool areas.

Light to moderate predation by Wolf and Eagle.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR KLUANE RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67				2,000		
68				3,500		
69				3,500		
70				7,500		
71				N/O		
72				3,500		
73				200		
74				3,500		
75				400		
76				200		
77				20		
78				300		
79				N/O		
80		UNK		100,000		
81				5,000		
82				26,000		
83				10,000		
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE				Sept		
START				L Sept-Oct		
PEAK				Oct - L Oct		
END				Oct - E Nov		

REMARKS

N
Koidern River
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM KOIDERN RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into White River

POSITION 62° 03' 140° 27'

LENGTH passable for 60 km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1981 Chum were discovered in this system by Foothills Pipeline personnel during studies of 1979. The area has been studied since then to determine overwintering and rearing areas. However, this season, no spawning chums were observed in this system.
1982 Normal fluctuations in water levels.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR KOIDERN RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80						
81				N/O		
82				N/O		
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE						
START						
PEAK						
END						

REMARKS

N
Lapie River
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM LAPIE RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB - DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Pelly River

POSITION 62°02′ 132°36′

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

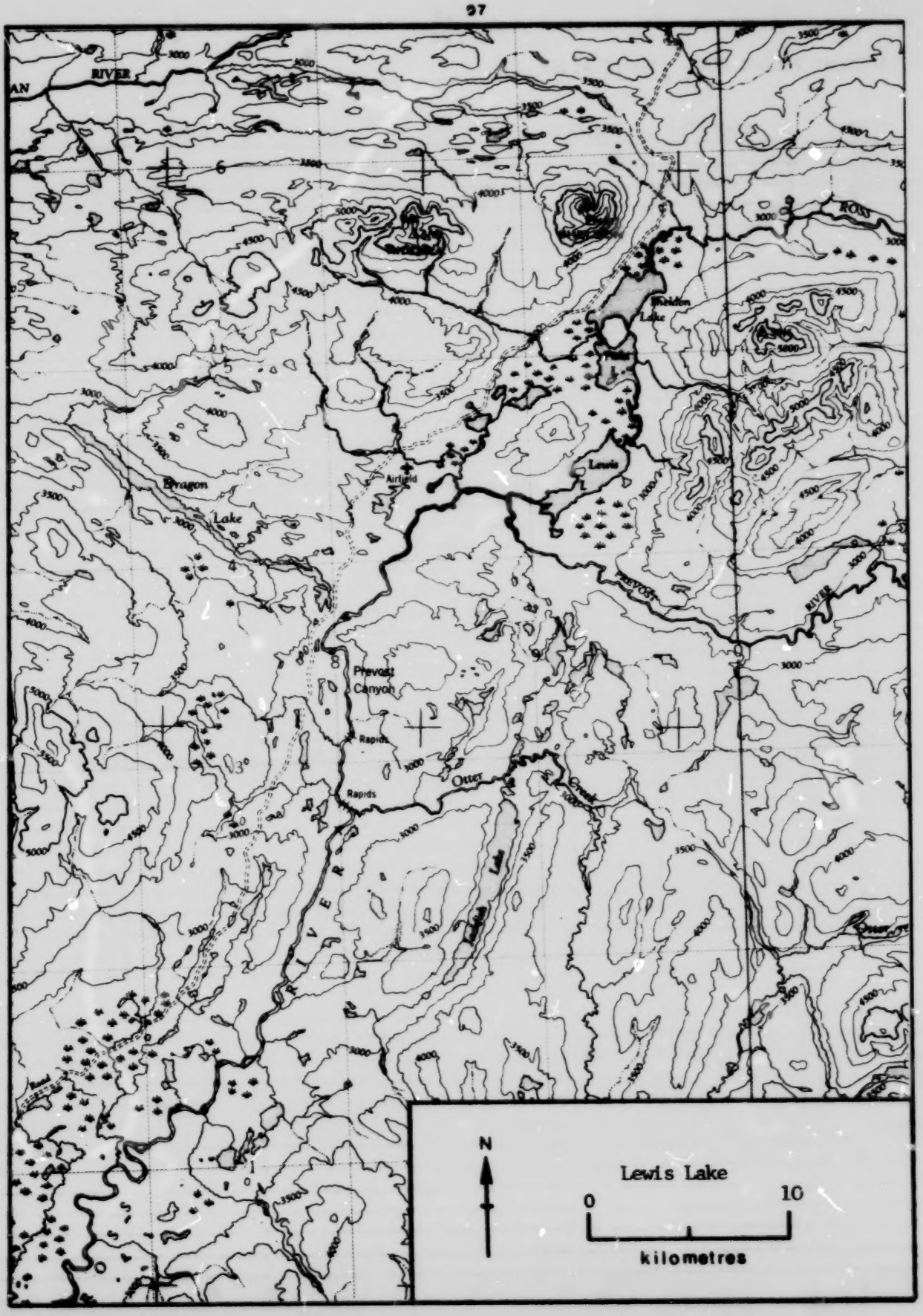
GENERAL REMARKS 1971 No carcasses visible -- good stream.
1979 Game Branch, Ross River reports one local angler who caught a chinook in the Lappie River below the canyon.
1980 Yukon Fish and Game Branch indicated that the Native Indians have caught Chinook at the confluence of the Lappie and Pelly River. Reports of sports fishermen catching chinook in this area too.
1981 4 Chinook were seen holding in pools awaiting to migrate through canyon Jul.31.
1982 Information from COSEP student reveals that Ross River natives fish for salmon in the lower portions of the Lappie River.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR LAPIE RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71		None Observed				
72		-				
73		-				
74		N/I				
75		N/I				
76		N/I				
77		N/I				
78		N/I				
79		N/I				
80		N/I				
81		N/I				
82		N/I				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE						
START						
PEAK						
END						

REMARKS


RIVER
Bragon
Lake
Airfield
Lewis
Prevost
Canyon
Rapids
Otter
Rapids
RIVER
Lake
Prevost
RIVER
N
Lewis Lake
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM LEWIS LAKE

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB - DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Ross River

POSITION 62° 37' 131° 05'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT Obstruction well above spawning grounds.

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- first .80km below lake
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

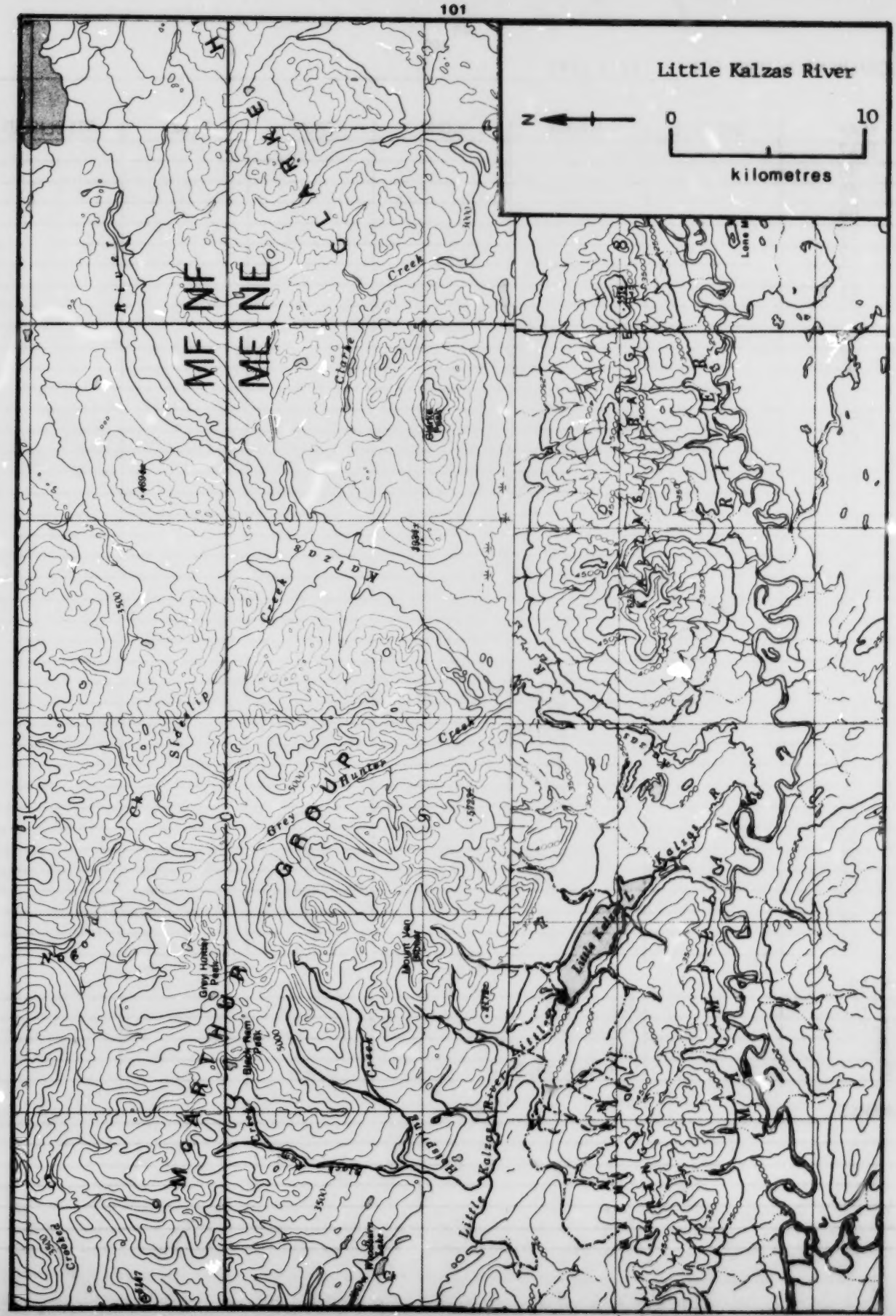
GENERAL REMARKS 1982 Flown by Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR LEWIS LAKE

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72		75				
73		N/I				
74		N/I				
75		N/I				
76		N/I				
77		N/I				
78		N/I				
79		N/I				
80		N/I				
81		N/I				
82		39				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		Jul - Aug				
START		Jul - Aug				
PEAK		Aug				
END		L Aug-E Sept				

REMARKS


Little Kalzas River
N
0
10
kilometres
MF
NF
NE
Clarke Creek
Stoddart Creek
Grey Hunter Creek
Mount Jan
Little Kalzas River
Kalzas River
Black Horn Peak
Grey Hunter Peak
Mount Wilson
Mount Cranford
Mount Sir Alexander
Mount Selwyn
Mount Hamilton
Mount Hooker
Mount Lyell
Mount Murchison
Mount Sir Sandford
Mount Forbes
Mount Columbia
Mount Saskatchewan
Mount Athabasca
Mount Brazeau
Mount Fryatt
Mount Robson
Mount Resplendent
Mount Edith Cavell
Mount Geikie
Mount Kerkeslin
Mount Alberta
Mount Temple
Mount Victoria
Mount Lefroy
Mount Hungabee
Mount Deltaform
Mount Biddle
Mount Goodsir
Mount Balfour
Mount Stephen
Mount Dennis
Mount Daer
Mount Niblock
Mount Assiniboine
Mount Sir Donald
Mount Macoun
Mount Sir Sandford
Mount Bruce
Mount Cheadle
Mount Lyell
Mount Murchison
Mount Forbes
Mount Columbia
Mount Saskatchewan
Mount Athabasca
Mount Brazeau
Mount Fryatt
Mount Robson
Mount Resplendent
Mount Edith Cavell
Mount Geikie
Mount Kerkeslin
Mount Alberta
Mount Temple
Mount Victoria
Mount Lefroy
Mount Hungabee
Mount Deltaform
Mount Biddle
Mount Goodsir
Mount Balfour
Mount Stephen
Mount Dennis
Mount Daer
Mount Niblock
Mount Assiniboine
Mount Sir Donald
Mount Macoun
Mount Bruce
Mount Cheadle

NAME OF STREAM LITTLE KALZAS RIVER (MacMillan River)

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB - DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Big Kalzas River

POSITION 62° 53′ 135° 28′

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT passable forest debris 16km from mouth

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- mainly in upper 1.6km to lake -- above and below Big Slough
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1966 First report. Guardian reports good runs in previous years.
1967 Reports indicate good escapement. Turbid water from flashflooding precluded assessment.
1970 Due to weather inspections were incomplete.
1971 Predation by Grizzly Bears.

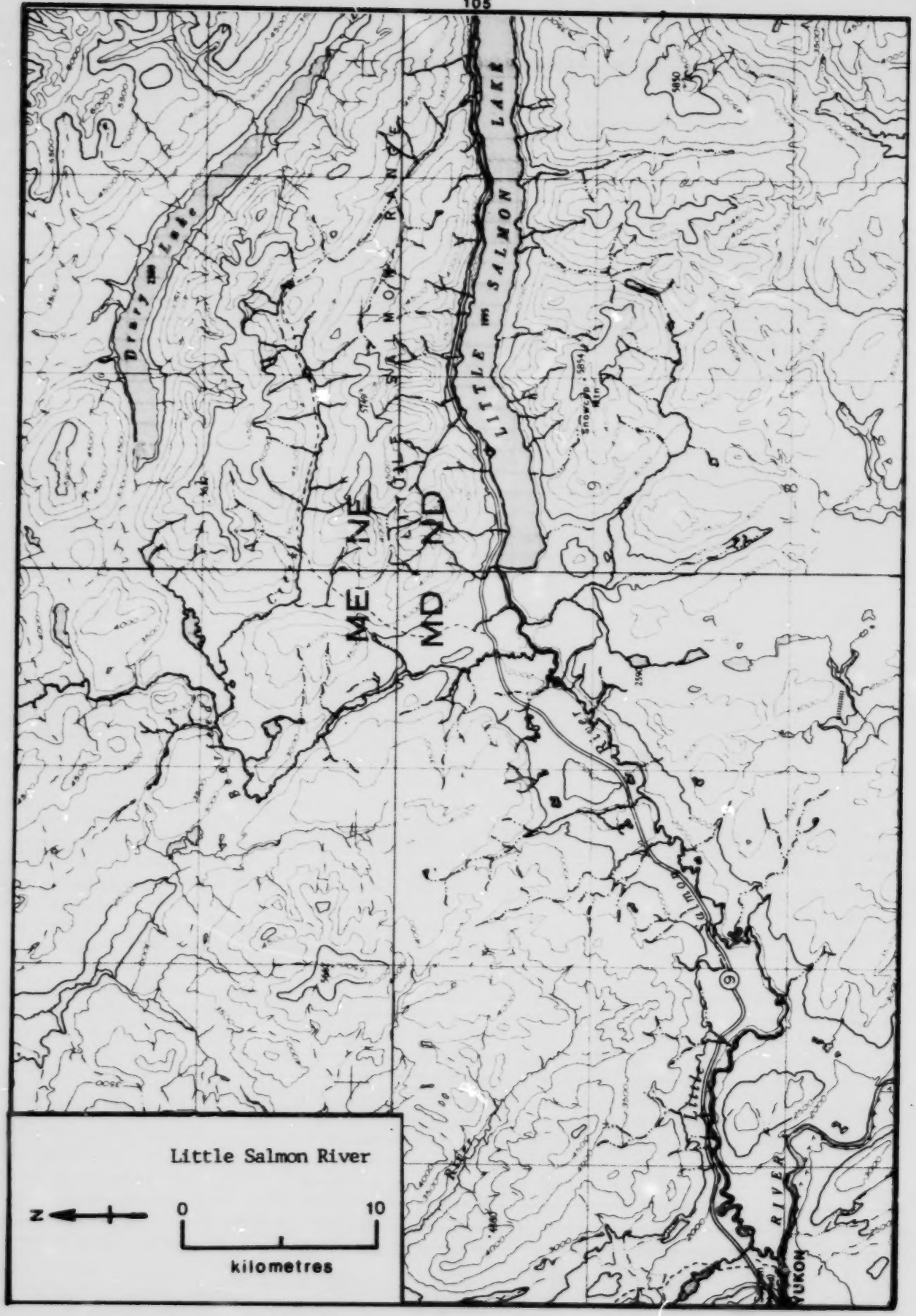
Sketch Map of Little Kalzas River, 1966
Not to Scale

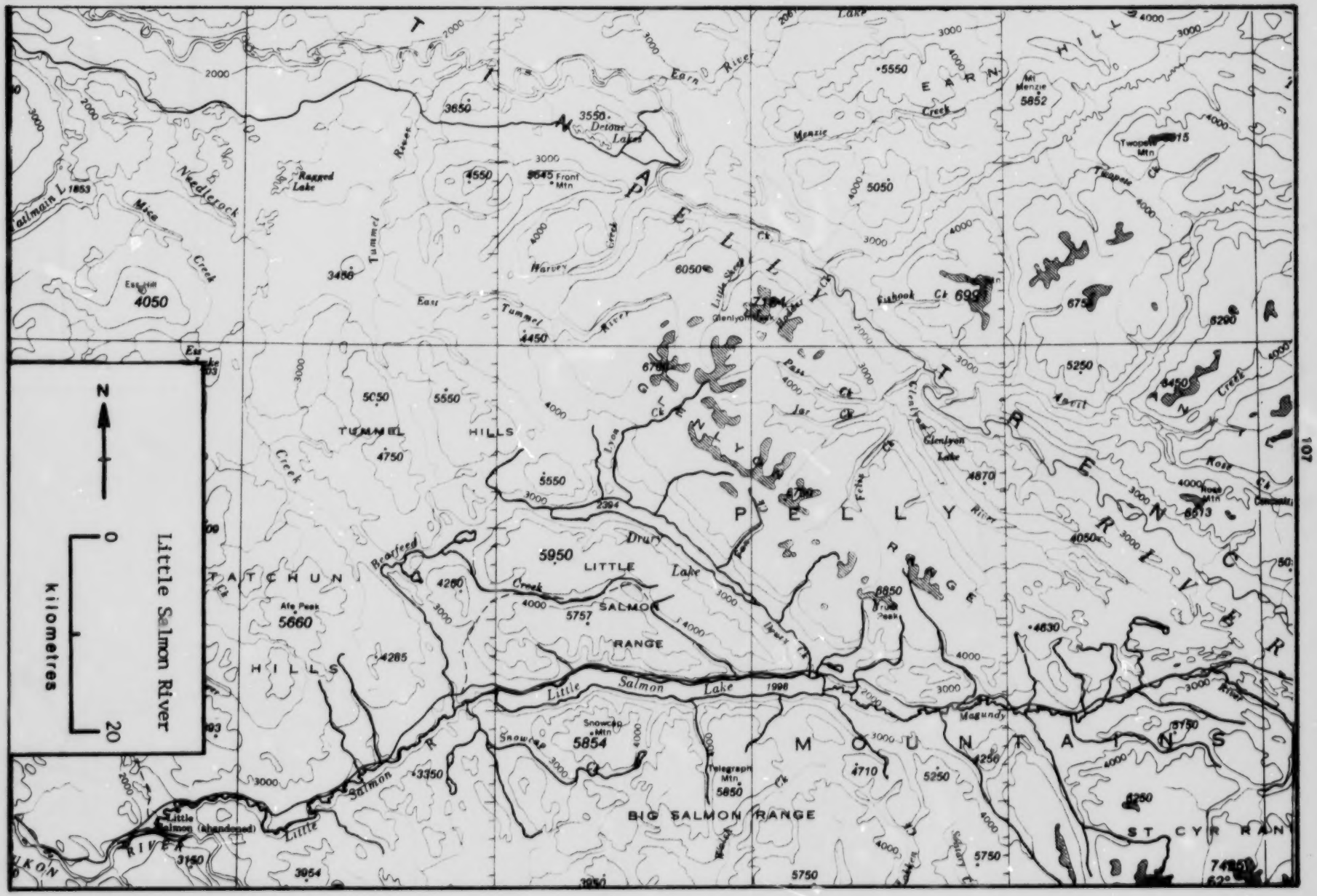
ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR LITTLE KALZAS RIVER (Macmillan River)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66		400				
67		400				
68		200				
69		N/I				
70		400				
71		25				
72		25				
73		N/I				
74		N/I				
75		N/I				
76		N/I				
77		N/I				
78		N/I				
79		N/I				
80		N/I				
81		N/I				
82		N/I				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		Aug				
START		Aug				
PEAK		Aug				
END		Aug - Sept				

REMARKS


105
Little Salmon River
N
0
10
kilometres
ME
NE
MD
ND
LITTLE SALMON LAKE
SALMON RANGE
YUKON RIVER


N
0
20
kilometres
Little Salmon River
TUMMEL HILLS
LITTLE SALMON RANGE
HILLS
BIG SALMON RANGE
MOUNTAINS
PELLY RANGE
Little Salmon Lake
Tummel River
Earn River
Pelly River
Harvey Creek
Glenlyon
Fishhook Ck
Menzie Creek
Mt Menzie
Twopete Mtn
Snowcap Mtn
Telegraph Mtn
Magundy
Drury Lake
Detour Lake
Rancid Lake
Mica Creek
Needlestack
Broaded Creek
Salmon R
Little Salmon (abandoned)
RIVER
ST CYR RAN
Pass Ck
Jar Ck
Frenchman Lake
Glenlyon Lake
Rose Ck
Anvil Creek
Lyon Ck
Fritz Creek
Lower Tr
Upper Tr
Ess Hill
4050
5660
5757
5854
5950
5850
6050
6990
6750
6290
5852
5550
5050
4750
4450
4870
6513
4630
4710
5250
5750
4250
4285
3350
3150
3954
3650
3550
3456
2394
1998
1853

NAME OF STREAM LITTLE SALMON RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB - DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Yukon River

POSITION 62° 03' 135° 40'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
> 1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- heaviest concentration in upper .50km to lake outlet and
"	scattered throughout river in pockets.
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1966 First survey of this stream - water very low and clear.
1967 New road from Carmacks to Ross River now under construction will open this entire area to the public in 1968.
1968 Road open. Possibility of Natives fishing here in future.
1969 Water high and discolored throughout the summer. Salmon were scattered along several miles of the stream but did not appear to be spawning.
1977 This is one of the index streams flown by the Americans.
1978 Actual counts: Americans August 8 - 16 330 chinook 70% Eff.
Canadians August 21 200 chinook 75% of river

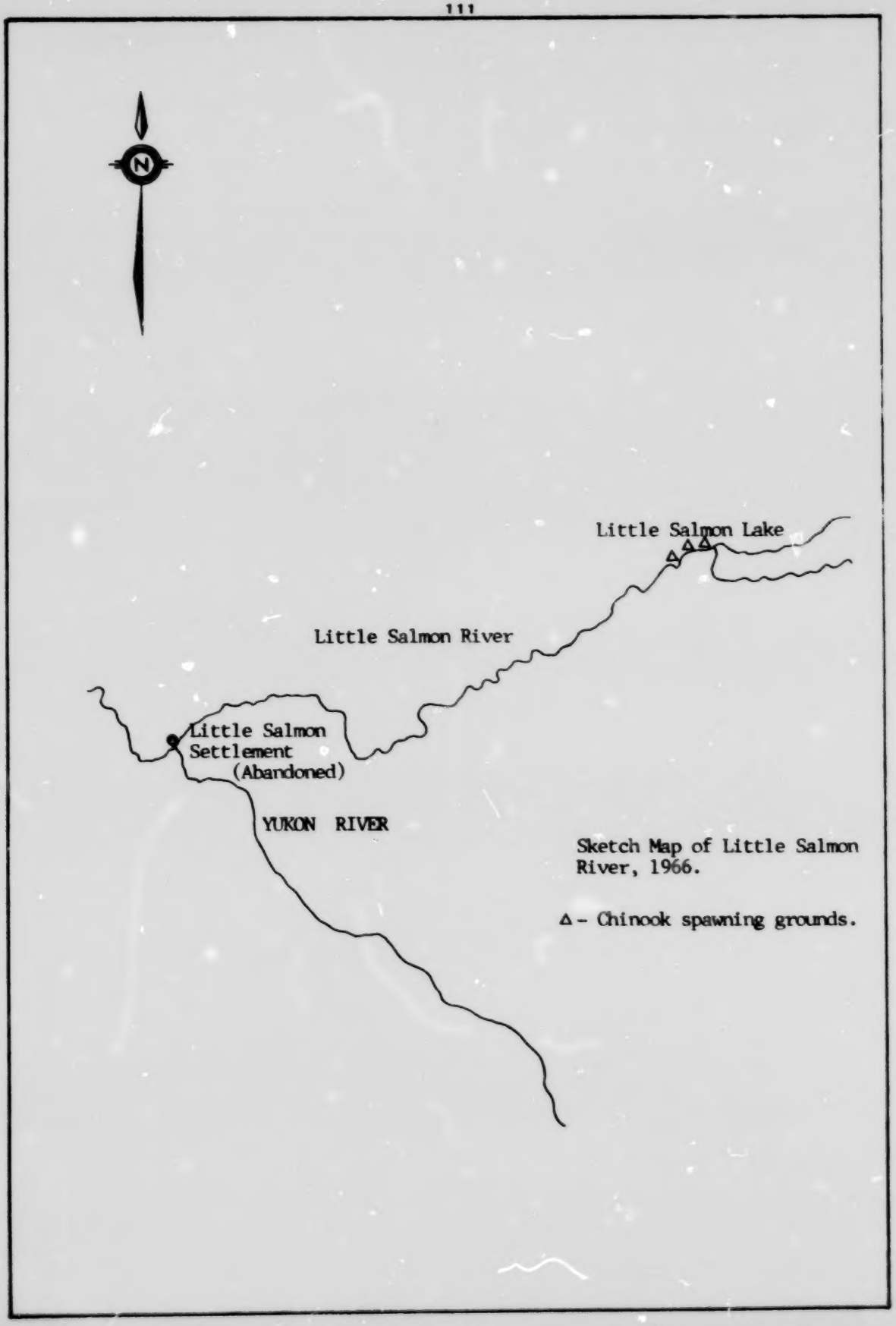
continued.....

continuation

LITTLE SALMON RIVER

1980 This system was flown by U.S.Fish and Game Branch under poor conditions. 276 live springs, 10 dead.
1979 It is estimated that only 25% of the spawners were on redds at the time of the inspection. Many large redds had no fish on them while several large redds had only a few fish on them. This inspection was combined Canadian and American. Actual count: 280 chinook - 5 carcasses.
1981 Flown by Alaska Fish and Game.
1982 This survey was done by Yukon River Basin study and was a canoe survey.

Predation by eagle and bear.



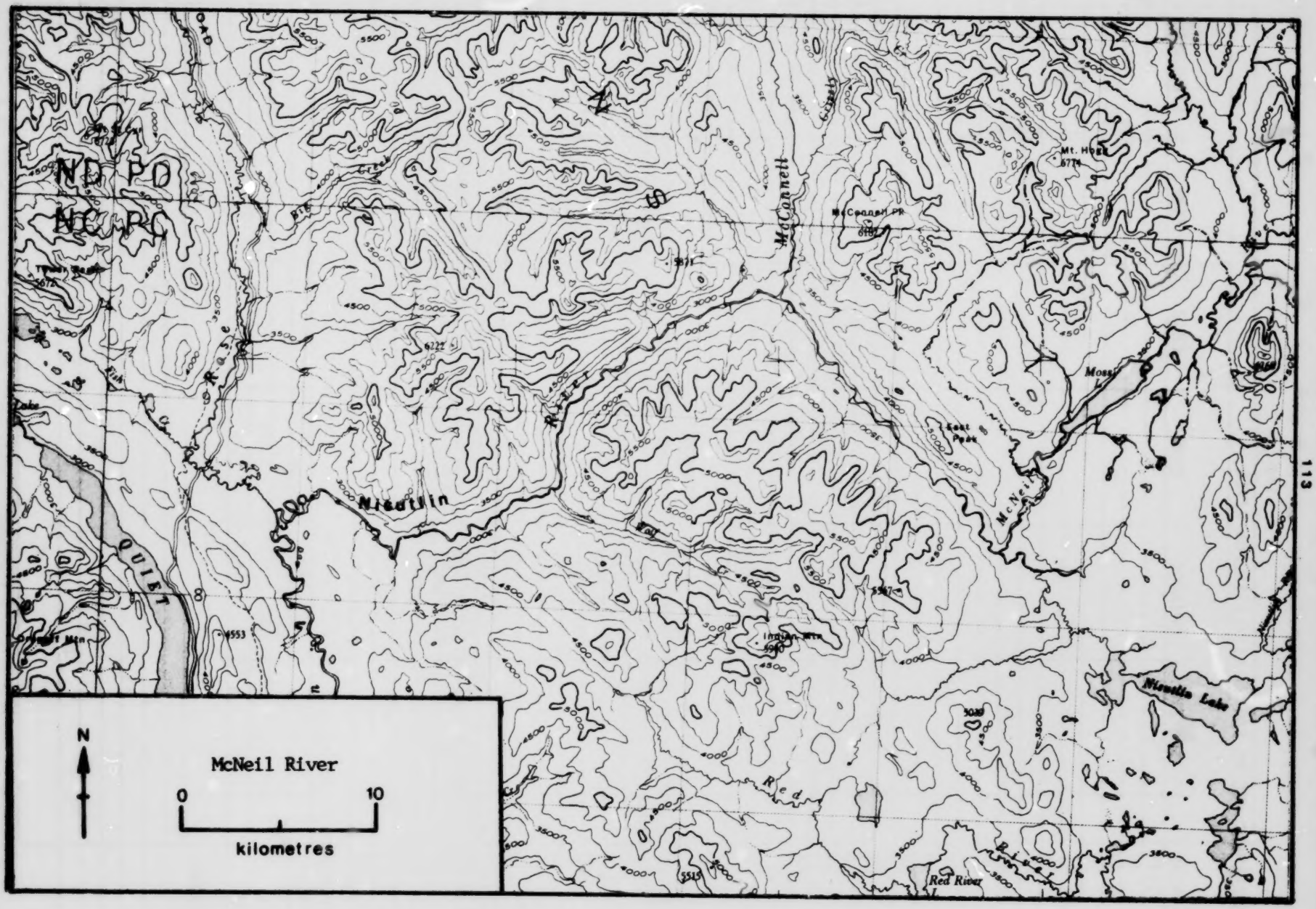
Sketch Map of Little Salmon River, 1966.

Δ - Chinook spawning grounds.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR LITTLE SALMON RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66		200				
67		200				
68		3,500				
69		750				
70		750				
71		400				
72		400				
73		75				
74		N/O				
75		N/I				
76		N/I				
77		258				
78		500				
79		1,100				
80		400				
81		750				
82		350				
83						
84						
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE		Jul - Aug				
START		Jul - Aug				
PEAK		Aug				
END		Aug - Sept				

REMARKS


McNeil River
0
10
kilometres
N
Nisutlin
Quiet
McConnell
Red
Red River
Nisutlin Lake
Mt. Hoyt
McConnell PR
Moose
McNeil

NAME OF STREAM McNEIL RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB - DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Nisutlin River

POSITION 61° 10′ 132° 17′

LENGTH passable for 12 km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

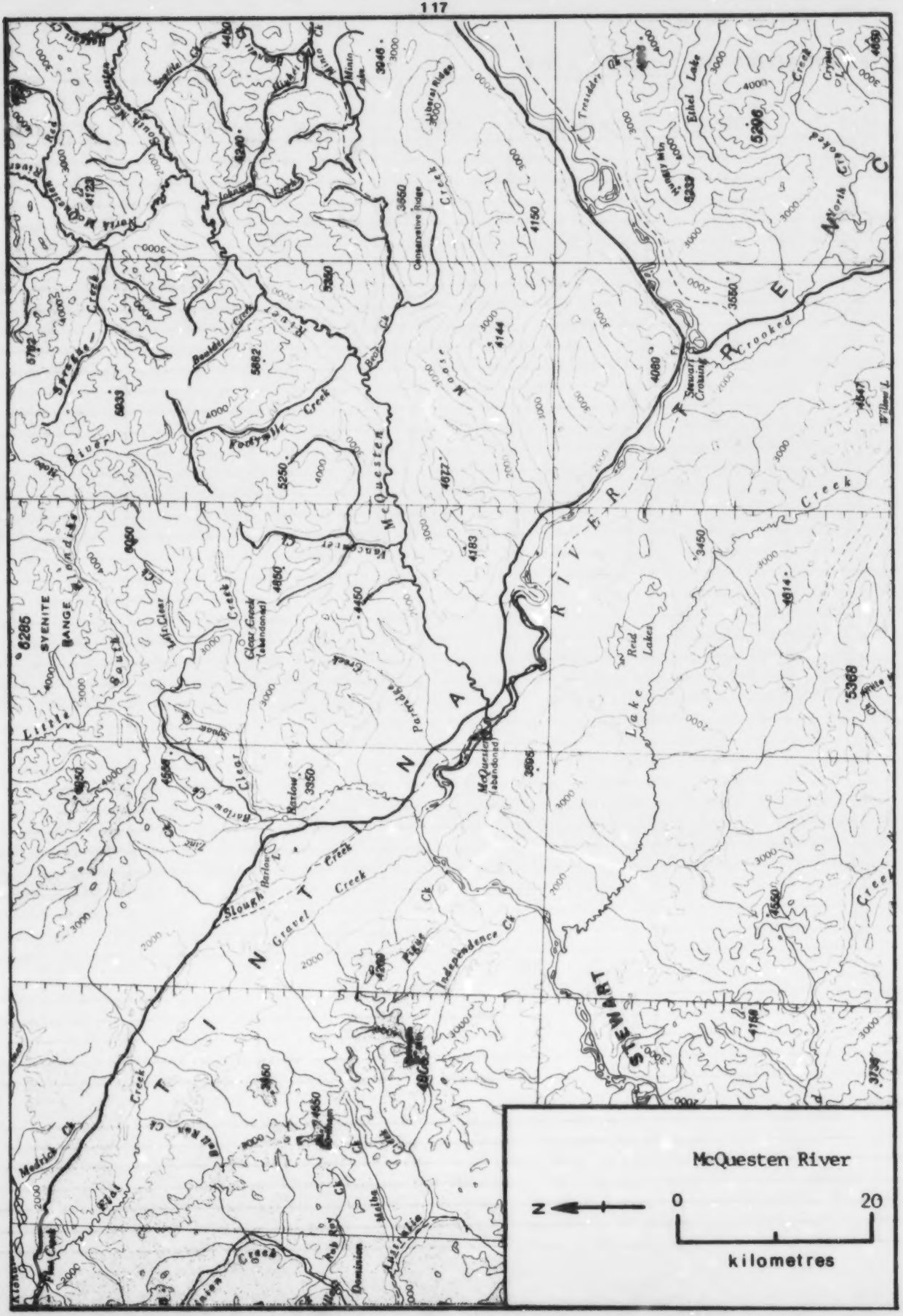
GENERAL REMARKS 1972 Poor spawning grounds — large boulders most of river with very coarse rock.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR McNEIL RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72		2				
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80						
81						
82						
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		Aug				
START		Aug				
PEAK		Aug				
END		Aug				

REMARKS


McQuesten River
N
0
20
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM McQUESTEN RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB - DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Stewart River

POSITION 63° 33' 137° 27'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE 2870 km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m³/s) Near the mouth Max 237 30 May 1982 Min 4.98B 15 Feb 1981

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- 6 found in N. McQuesten River—the rest distributed between N. McQuesten and Stewart River.
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS Dan Drummond, conservation officer in Dawson reported 24 chinook in the McQuesten River between the bridge and the confluence with the Stewart River.

1980 Flown by helicopter. Fine stretches of open water with good spawning gravel. A foot patrol of lower reaches in September revealed no chinook. However, natives from Mayo were fishing at the mouth and caught approx. 800 chinook—information from Band Chief and Yukon Game Branch.

1981 Only 2 chinook were spotted from the crossing near Elsa to the Stewart River. Possible that survey was late, or that Native nets at the mouth of river were catching all returning salmon.

continued.....

continuation

McQUESTEN RIVER

1981 Another possibility is that Elsa mines had a spill that may have killed many of the fry in the brood year. Local inhabitants have reported that the grayling fishing has gone down compared with previous years.

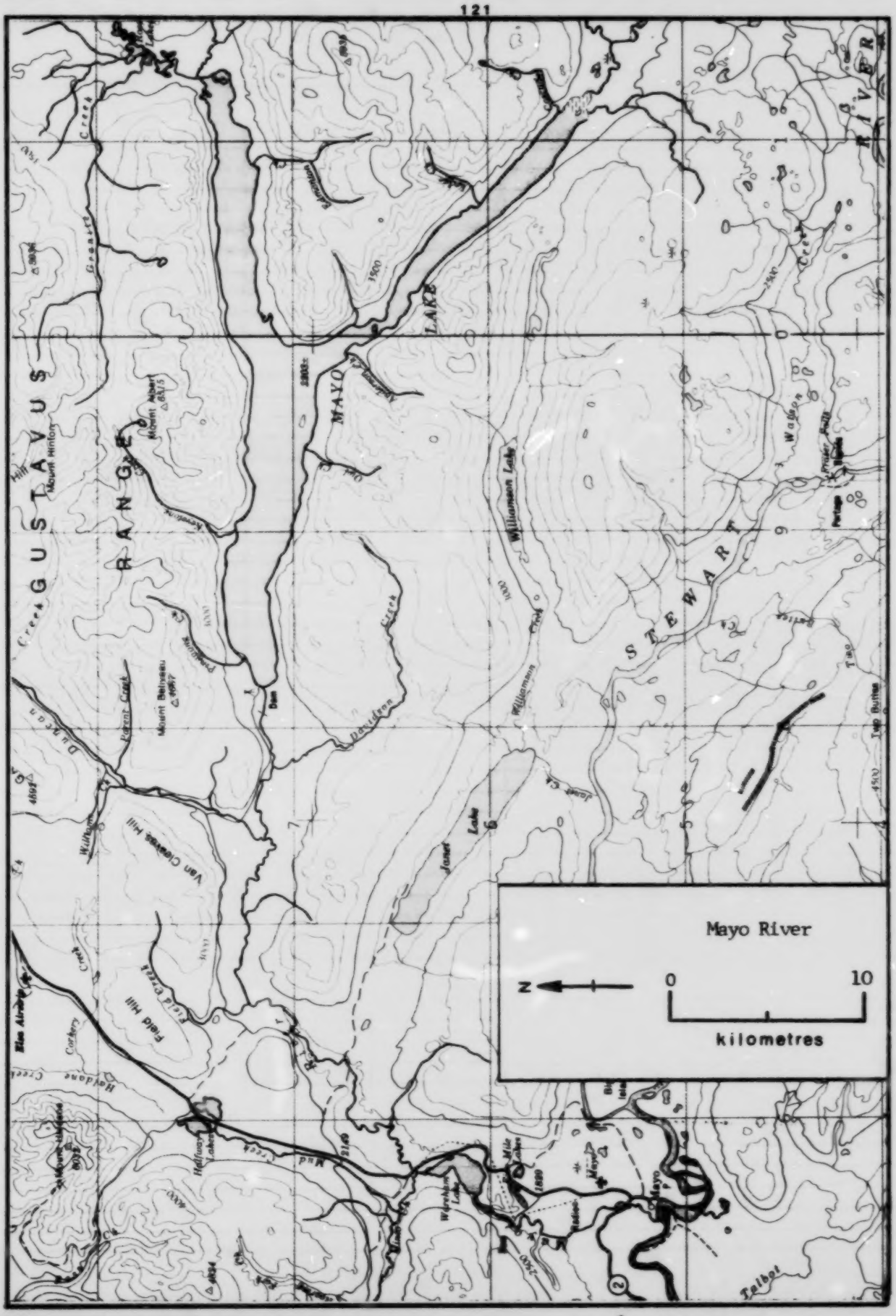
1982 Survey flown during early evening in fixed wing. Light good.

Eagle predation.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR McQUESTEN RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74		40				
75		N/I				
76		24				
77		N/I				
78		N/I				
79		N/I				
80		N/O				
81		2				
82		38				
83						
84						
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE		Jul				
START		Jul				
PEAK		Aug				
END		Aug - Sept				

REMARKS


GUSTAVUS RANGE
MAYO LAKE
STEWART
RIVER
Mount Hinton
Mount Henry
Mount Belinski
Williamson Lake
Van Cleave Hill
Field Hill
Halfway Lakes
Mayo
Talbot
Mayo River
N
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM MAYO RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows S. into Stewart at Mayo

POSITION 63° 35' 135° 54'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m³/s) Near Mayo Max 121 Jun 6 1949 - Min 4.98B Feb 15 1981

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT Passable to NCPC Dam.

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	-from Dam to junction of Mayo and Stewart Rivers - mostly in area just below dam.
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

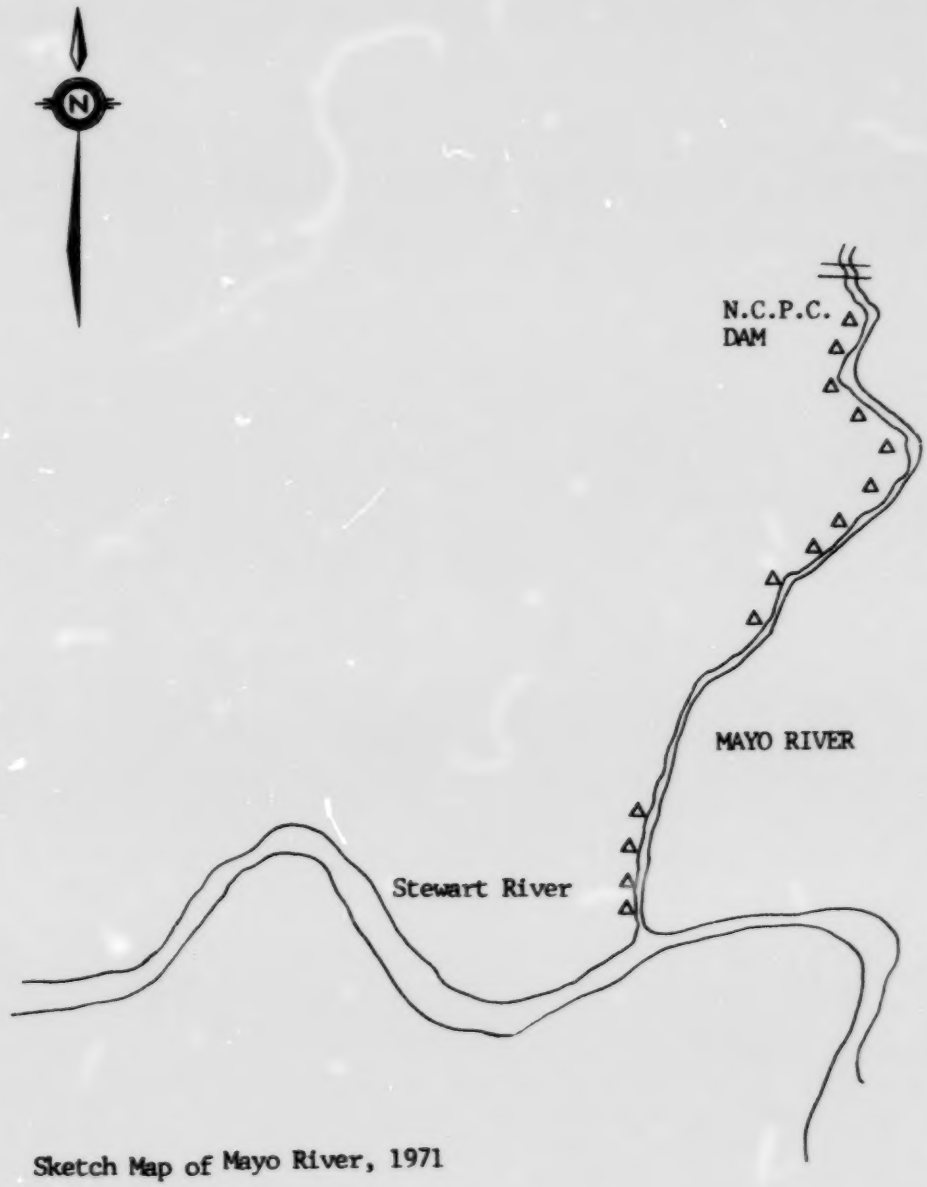
GENERAL REMARKS 1972 NCPC Dam is shut down 1 or 2 days each year for inspection. This results in the complete shut-off of water. Many fish were found lying on the stream bed at a time when chinook fry are abundant in the stream.
1975 It appears the Mayo River has reached its inevitable end and rehabilitation of some sort should be explored.
1980 NCPC had problems with their dam in September and the water levels fluctuated with the opening and closing of the dam. Silt levels were high in the system which made it impossible to do a stream count for chinook. Helicopter survey in November revealed do chum in the system.

continued.....

continuation

MAYO RIVER

1981 Spawning occurs from the dam down stream to the Stewart River. Major area is just below the dam. The report this year indicates that NCPC shut off the dam flow during spawning season leaving salmon stranded.



Sketch Map of Mayo River, 1971

4cm = .80km

Δ - Chinook spawning grounds.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR MAYO RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71		400				
72		75		25		
73		N/I				
74		2				
75		N/I				
76		N/I				
77		N/I				
78		N/I				
79		N/I				
80		N/O		N/O		
81		11				
82		N/I				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		Jul - E Aug		E Aug		
START		Aug		E Aug		
PEAK		Aug		M Aug		
END		L Aug - Sept		L Aug		

REMARKS

Michie Creek
0
10
kilometres
N
Michie Lake
Fox Lake
Camelin Lake
M'Questen River
Byng Creek
Michie Creek
RIVER
MARSH
LAKE
Kenny Ck
Judas Cr.
JUDAS MTN
Lewis
Lorne
Tagish
ALASKA HIGHWAY

NAME OF STREAM MICHIE CREEK

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB - DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into McClintock River

POSITION 60° 40' 134° 28'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT 1967 passable minor log jams.
1966 passable beaver dams

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- in 16km downstream from Lake — mostly at lake outlet.
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS Physical conditions:1969 2 small landslides on McClintock River added to turbidity in that stream.
1972 Heavy erosion and bank cutting in McClintock R. Some rechanneling evident. Highest water levels ever recorded.
1968 Appeared to be heavier concentration of salmon on riffles than in previous year although escapement through fishway lighter.
1970 Clay banks unstable and sloughing into river.
1971 Did not positively identify 966 chinook that were reported through Whitehorse Dam. This could be an indication of low aerial counts or that possibly all the fish registered through dam do not spawn in Mitchie Creek.

continued.....

MICHIE CREEK

1972 Count determined by number passing through Whitehorse fish ladder. This is only known spawning ground above ladder.
1973 226 chinook passed through Whitehorse ladder.
1974 273 chinook passed through the Whitehorse fishway presumably for this stream.
1975 Stream was looked at quite thoroughly with helicopter and portions were walked to compare aerial counts.
1976 Assessed by helicopter as well as on foot.
1977 276 adult chinook utilized the Whitehorse fishway in 1977
1978 Whitehorse fishway final count - 725 adult chinook.
1979 " " " " -1184 adult chinook.
1980 Flown by Larry Kratt of Environmental Management Associates.

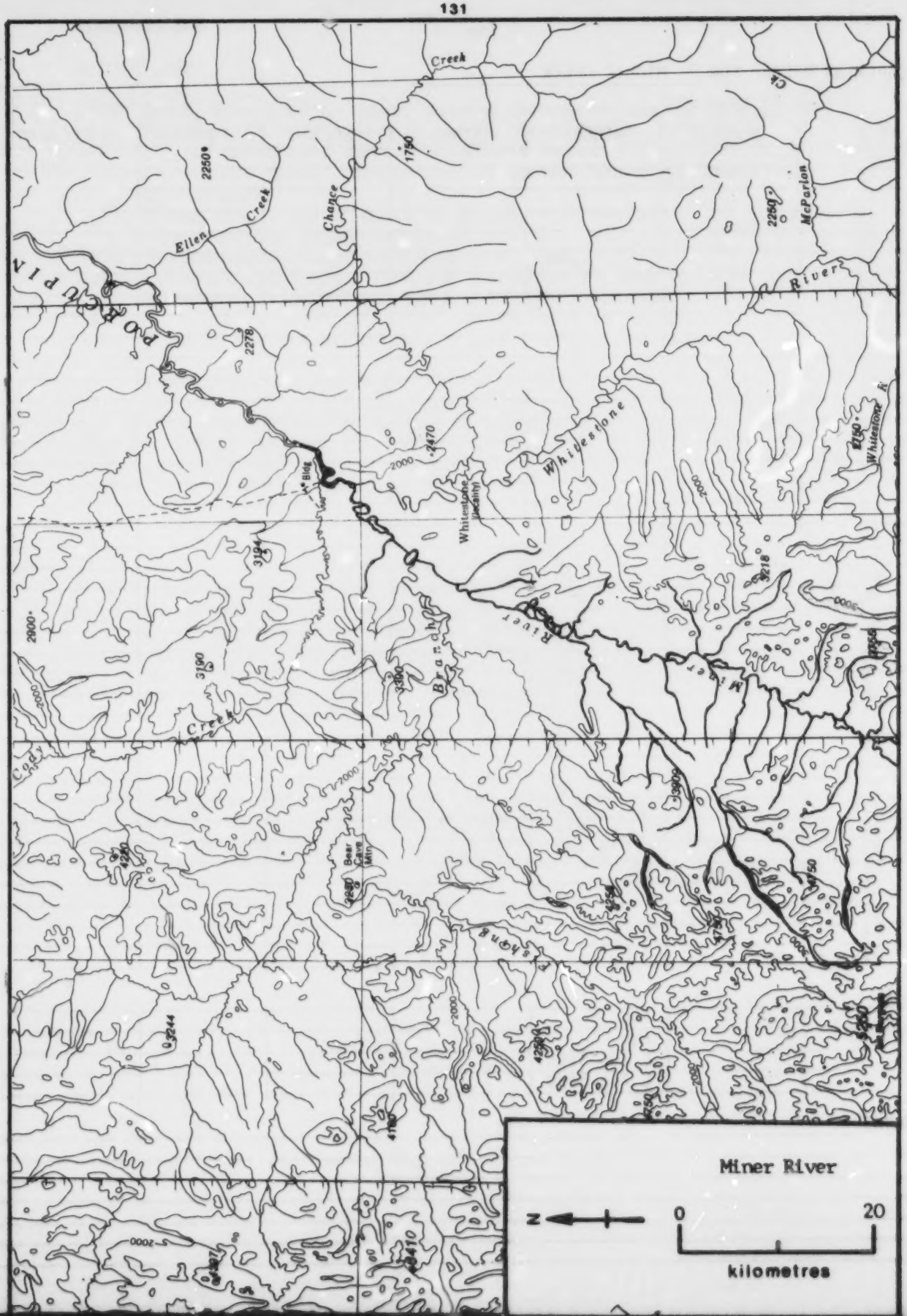
Predators: bear and eagle.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR MICHIE CREEK

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66		75				
67		75				
68		200				
69		N/O				
70		750				
71		200				
72		400				
73		N/I				
74		N/I				
75		39				
76		22				
77		36				
78		N/I				
79		N/I				
80		1,700				
81						
82						
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		Aug				
START		Aug				
PEAK		L Aug-Sept				
END		L Aug-Sept				

REMARKS


Creek
Ellen Creek
Chance
McParlon
River
Whitestone
Whitestone Lake
Whitestone R.
Bear Cave Mtn
Miner River
0
20
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM MINER RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Purcupine River

POSITION 66° 30' 138° 25'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- lower 64km of river.
COHO	
CHUM	- in area immediately below confluence of Fishing Branch River.
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1971 Spawning may be limited in this river as bulk of observed salmon may have been heading to Fishing Branch.

1981 River frozen over.

MINER RIVER see FISHING BRANCH

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR MINER RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71				750		
72						
73						
74		75				
75		N/I				
76		N/I				
77		N/I				
78		N/I				
79		N/I				
80		N/I				
81		N/O		-		
82		N/I				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		UNK		-		
START				Sept		
PEAK				Oct 10		
END				Oct 20		

REMARKS

Morley River
N
0
10
kilometres
Slim Lake
Dorsey L
Morley River
Russell L
Mt Morfield
TEBLIN LAKE

NAME OF STREAM MORLEY RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB- DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Teslin Lake

POSITION 60°06' 132°29'

LENGTH 90 km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT Passable for 90 km but could be problems at certain water levels — falls and rapids at 24km.

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- Morris L. to Teslin L. heaviest between Morley L. and Teslin L.
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS A good spawning stream.

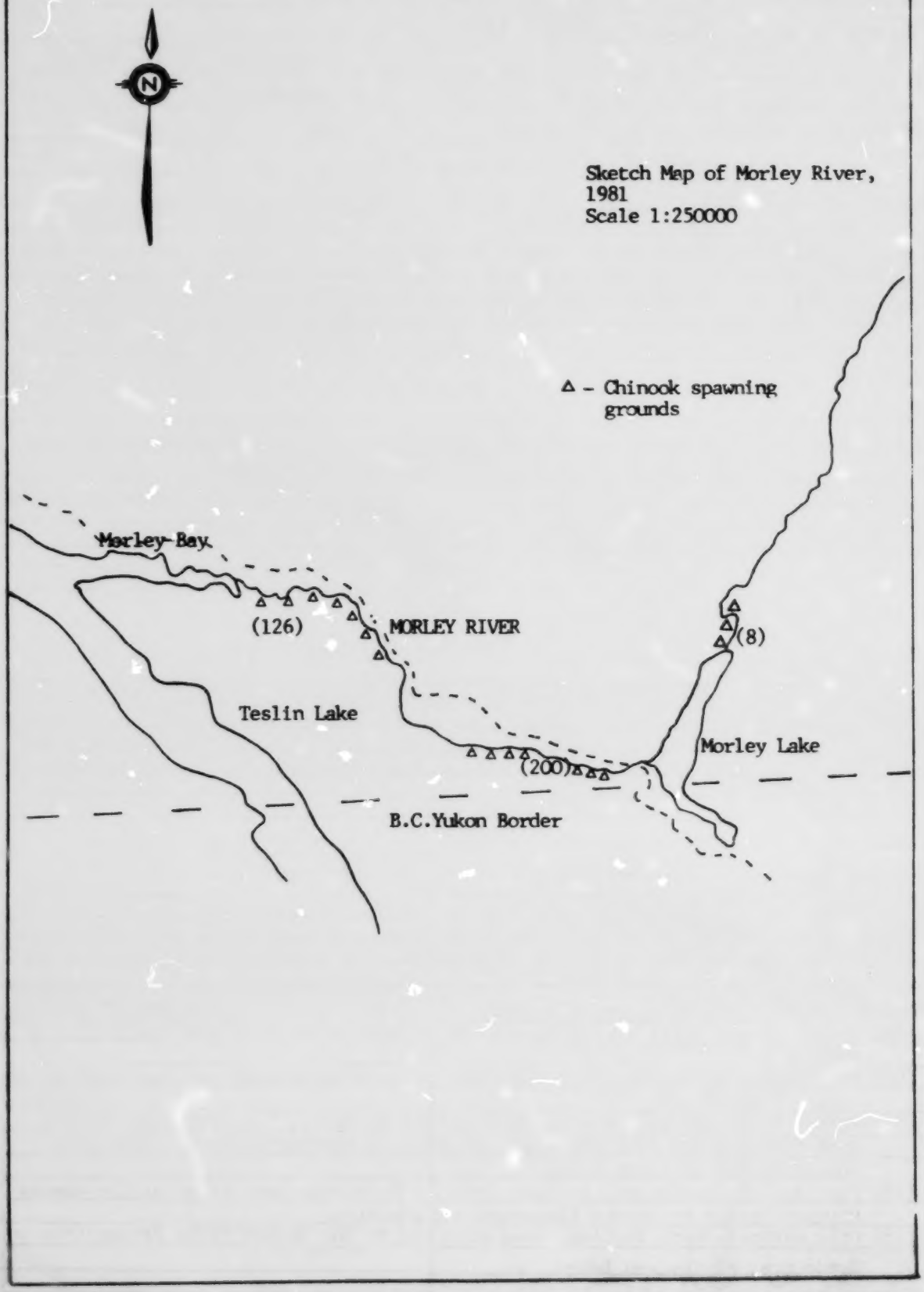
1966 A few chinook still active near mouth on Sept 5. Anglers reported taking a few in August.

1969 High murkey water precluded sightings on spawning grounds on two inspection flights.

1977 Morley River was inspected from Slim Lake to Morley Bay, the area chinook were found in was from the Alaska Highway to Strawberry Creek. This area should become an index area.

1981 Fair survey conditions. Estimated that 100 chinook were taken at the Alaska Highway Bridge by sports fishermen and poaching.

1982 Only minimal sport fishing pressure noted at the Morley River Bridge this year. Predators: eagles and bears.

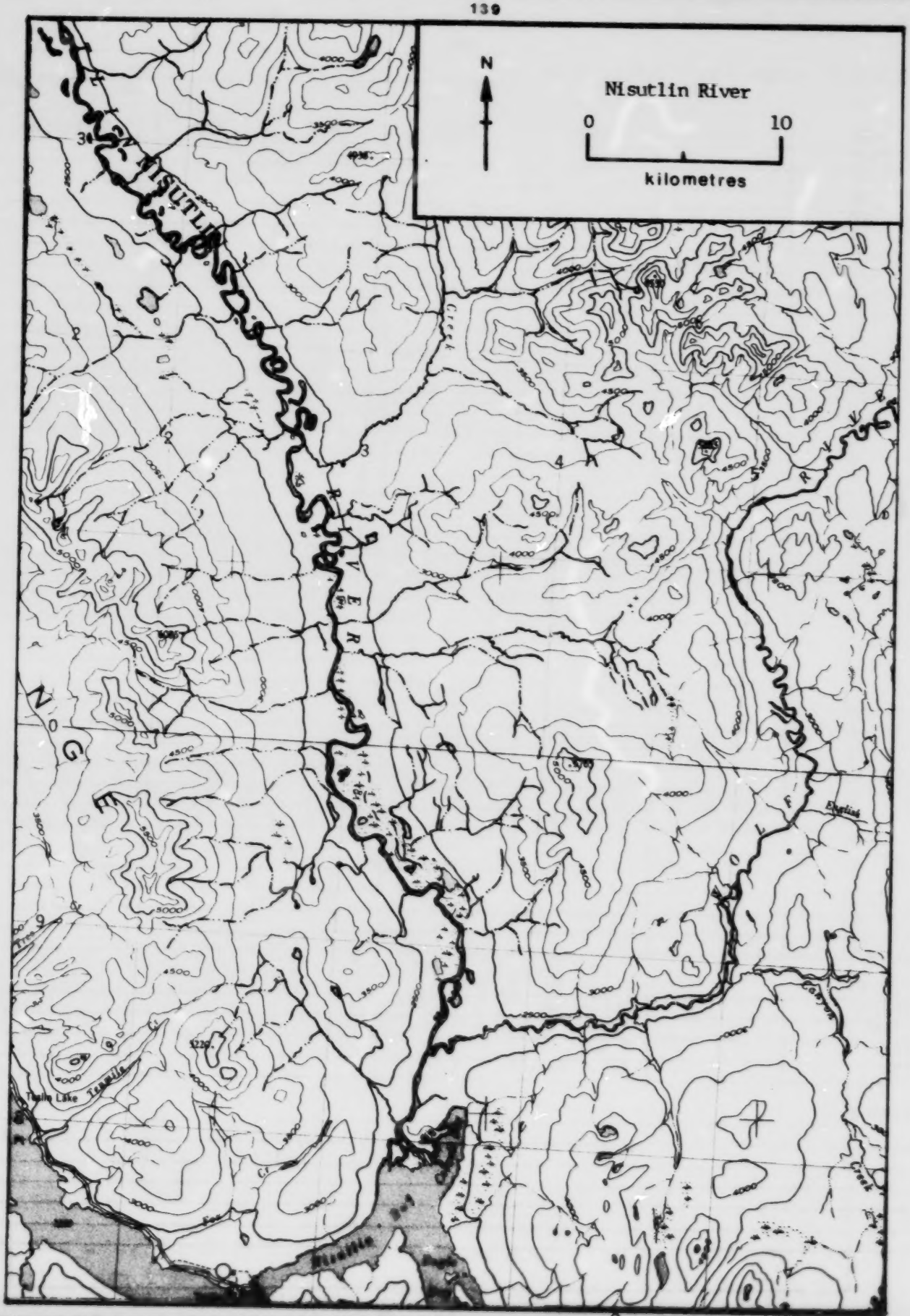

N
Sketch Map of Morley River,
1981
Scale 1:250000
Δ - Chinook spawning grounds
Morley Bay
(126)
MORLEY RIVER
(8)
Teslin Lake
Morley Lake
(200)
B.C.Yukon Border

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR MORLEY RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66		400				
67		400				
68		200				
69		25				
70		200				
71		25				
72		25				
73		-				
74		N.I.				
75		30				
76		N.I.				
77		32				
78		70				
79		N.I				
80		300				
81		350				
82		260				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		Jul - Aug				
START		Aug				
PEAK		M Aug				
END		Aug-E Sept				

REMARKS


N
Nisutlin River
0
10
kilometres
NISUTLIN
RIVER
Circle
Tuya Lake
Tagulia
Nisutlin
Eagle

NAME OF STREAM NISUTLIN RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB -DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Teslin Lake

POSITION 60 14' 132 34'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE 8030 km^2

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m^2 SPAWNING AREA _____ m^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) Above Wolf River Max 541 May 29 1981 - Min 9.75B Apl 15 1982

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

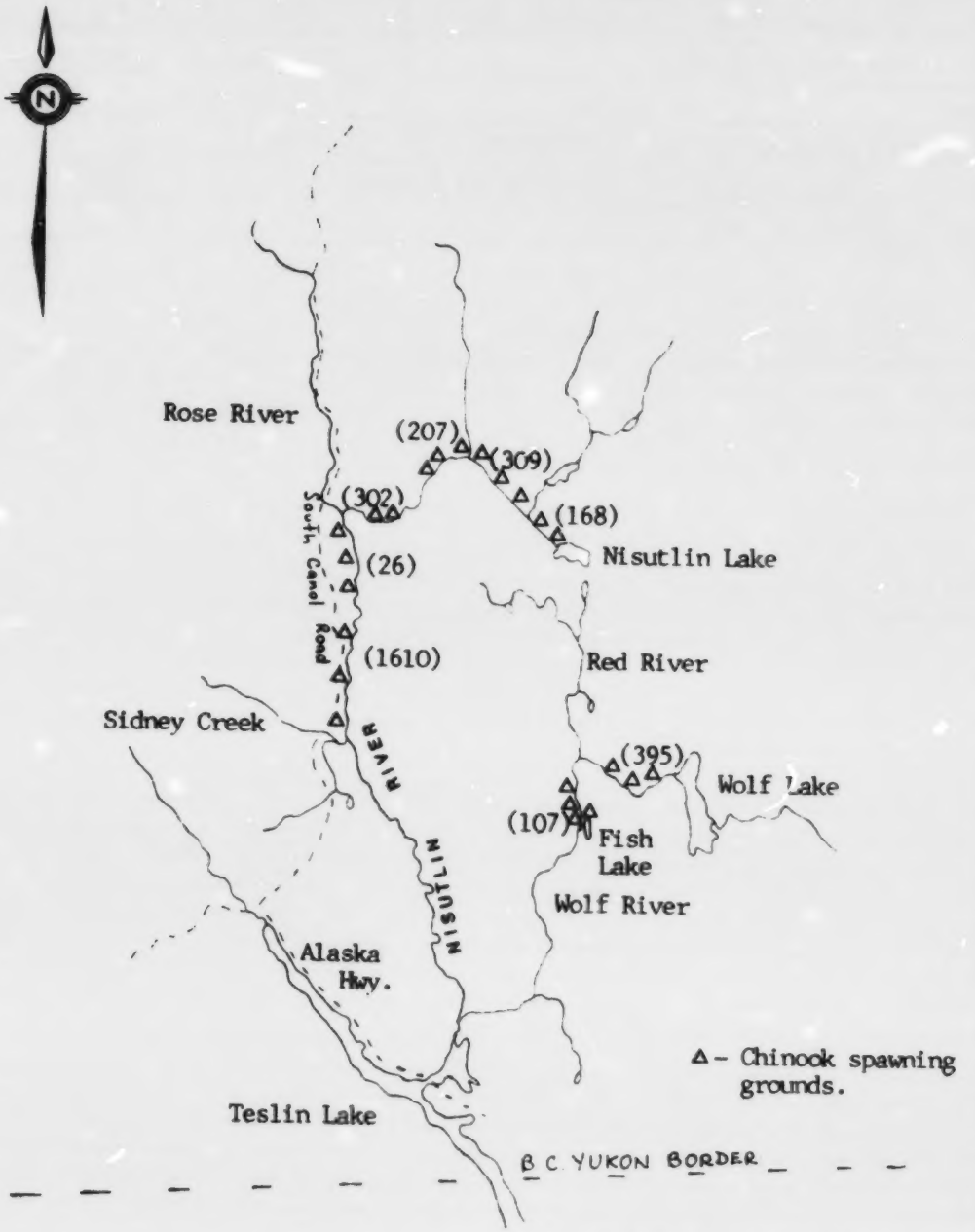
BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS _____



Sketch Map of Nisutlin River and Wolf River, 1981

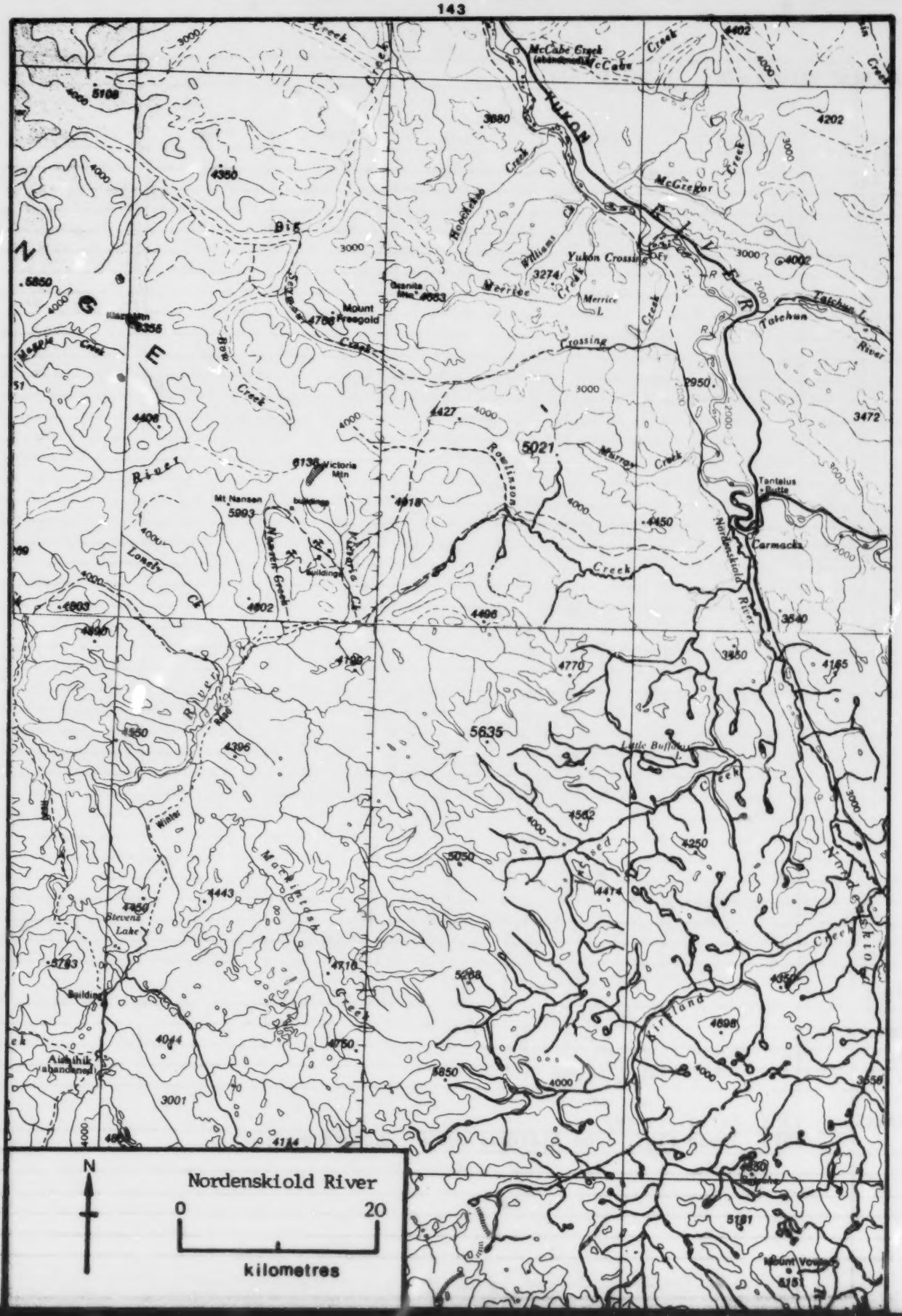
Not to scale

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR NISUTLIN RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66		1,200				
67		750				
68		1,500				
69		400				
70		1,500				
71		1,500				
72		184				
73		75				
74		150				
75		210				
76		200				
77		111				
78		540				
79		N.I.				
80		2,500				
81		2,700				
82		1,948				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		L Jul-E Aug				
START		Jul - Aug				
PEAK		M Aug				
END		Aug - Sept				

REMARKS 1972 Aerial survey
1973 These figs. from Alaskans out of Anchorage.


McCabe Creek
McCabe
YUKON
RIVER
McGregor
Yukon Crossing
Merrice
Merrice L.
Crossing
Tatchun
Tatchun L.
River
Mount Freegold
Victoria Mtn
Mt Nansen
5903
Buildings
Carmacks
Tantalus Butte
Nordenskiold River
Lonely Cr
Stevens Lake
Little Buffalo L.
Kirkland
Mount Vonda
5635
5021
Nordenskiold River
0
20
kilometres
N

NAME OF STREAM NORDENSKIOLD RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB- DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Yukon River

POSITION 62° 06′ 136° 18′

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m³/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION OVER 125km AREA

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS New file 1978

1980 Flown by fixed wing. River totally frozen over. Reports state that at one time Native Indians used to have a subsistence fishery for chum and chinook.

1981 No fish were seen on either survey by either method due to meanders and also bad light conditions. Several reports that chinook and chum migrate up this system.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR NORDENSKIOLD RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78		25				
79		N.I.				
80		N.O.				
81		N.O.				
82		N.I.				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		L Jul				
START		Aug				
PEAK		Aug				
END		E Sept				

REMARKS

N
Northern Lake
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM NORTHERN LAKE

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into North Big Salmon River

POSITION 61° 48' 133° 44'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- concentrated at lake outlets and in upper 1.6km
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

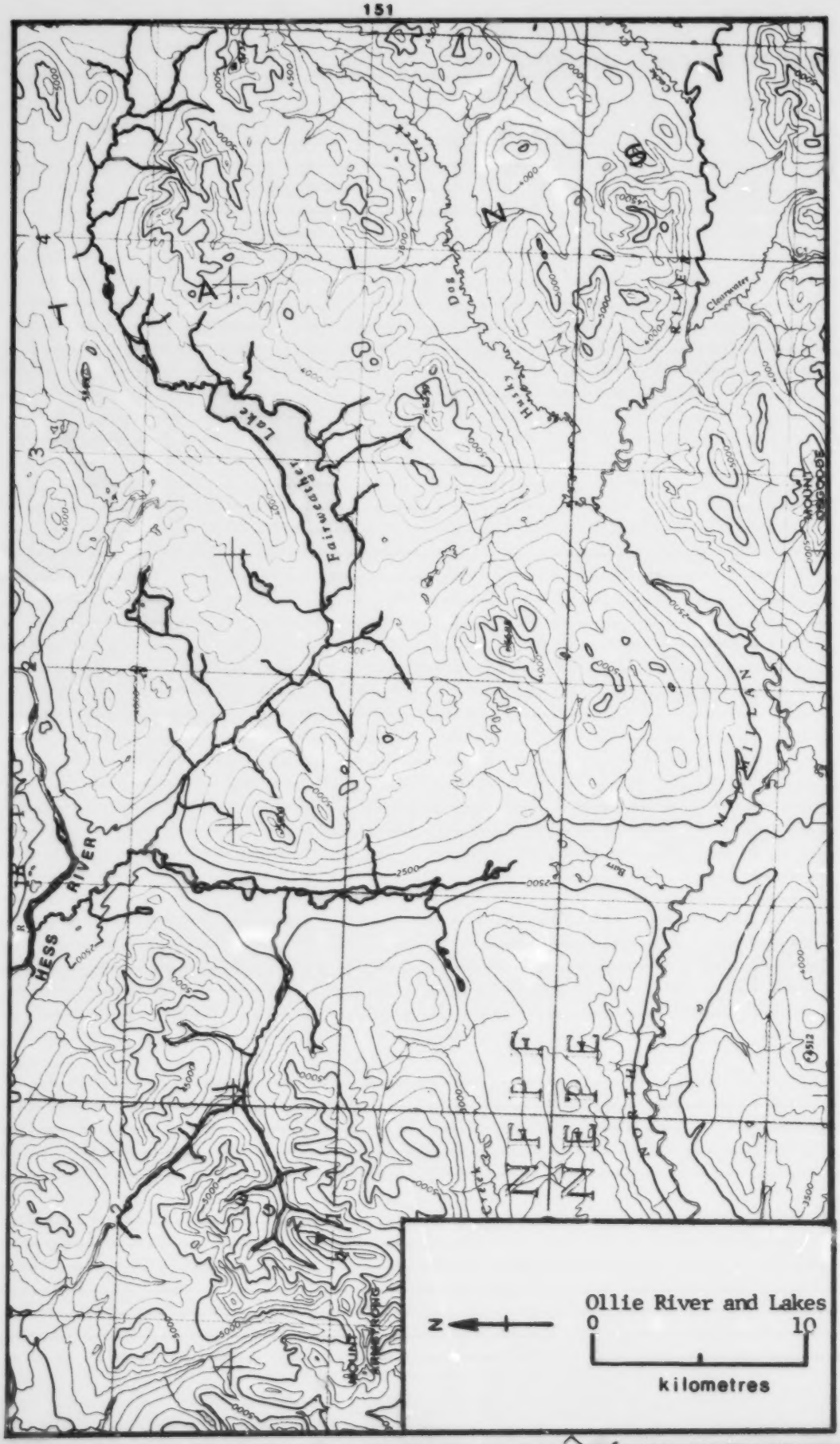
POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1969 Only 5 salmon sighted — no carcasses. 5 total reported by game guides.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR NORTHERN LAKE

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66		50				
67		75				
68		75				
69		25				
70		25				
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80						
81						
82						
83						
84						
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE		Jul - Aug				
START		Aug				
PEAK		Aug				
END		L Aug				

REMARKS


HESS RIVER
Fairmeadlet Lake
Dog Creek
Clearwater
Ollie River and Lakes
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM (Ollie River)

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB - DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Hess River

POSITION 63 15' 132 35'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km^2

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m^2 SPAWNING AREA _____ m^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- at outlet of both lakes.
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

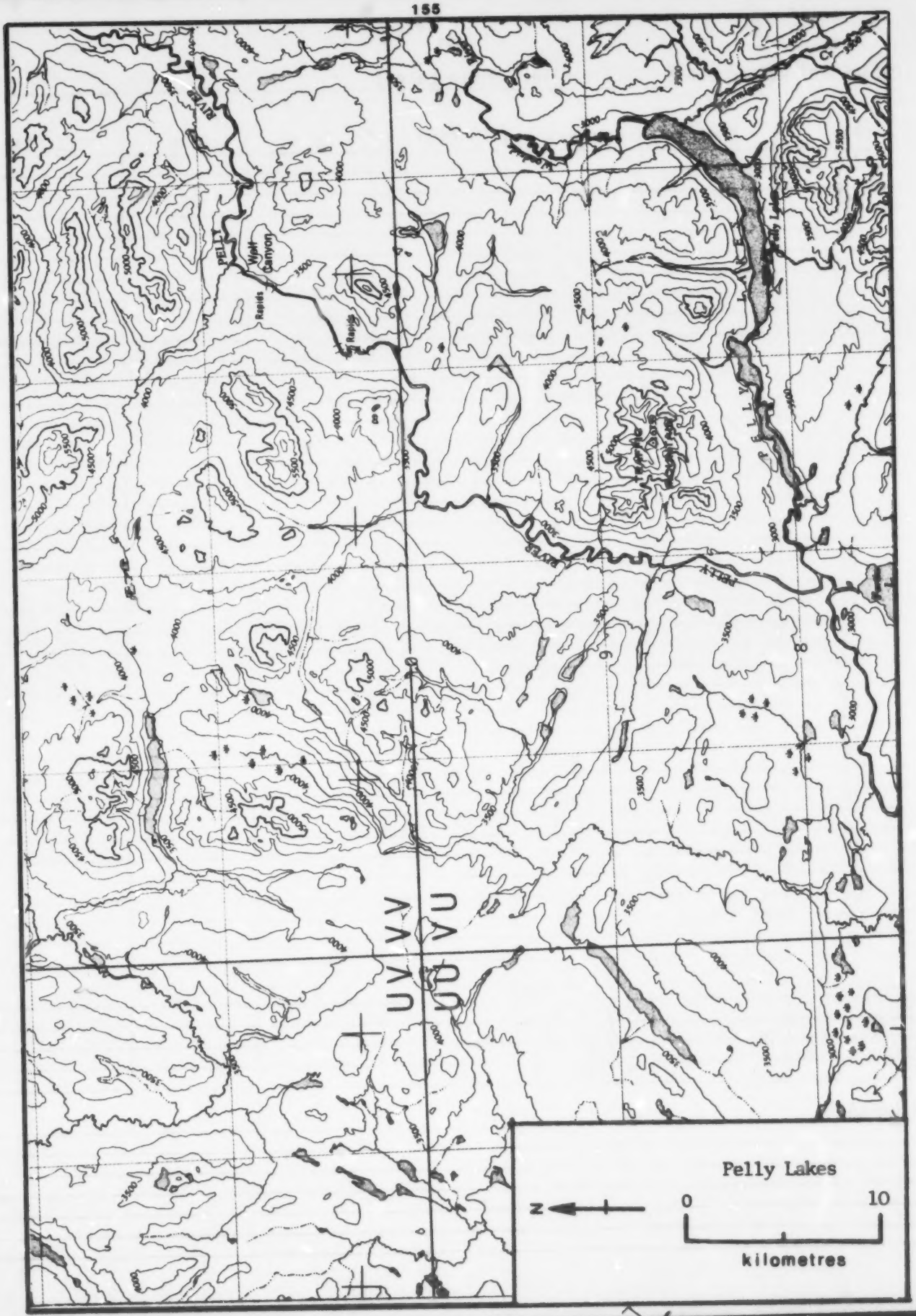
GENERAL REMARKS _____

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR (Ollie River, Ollie Lakes)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72		25				
73		N.I.				
74		N.I.				
75		N.I.				
76		N.I.				
77		N.I.				
78		N.I.				
79		N.I.				
80						
81						
82						
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		Aug				
START		M Aug				
PEAK		L Aug				
END		M Sept				

REMARKS


Pelly Lakes
N
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM PELLY LAKES

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Pelly River

POSITION 62° 04' 130° 17'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- concentrated at outlet of Lower Lake, also between 1st and 2nd lakes.
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

1970

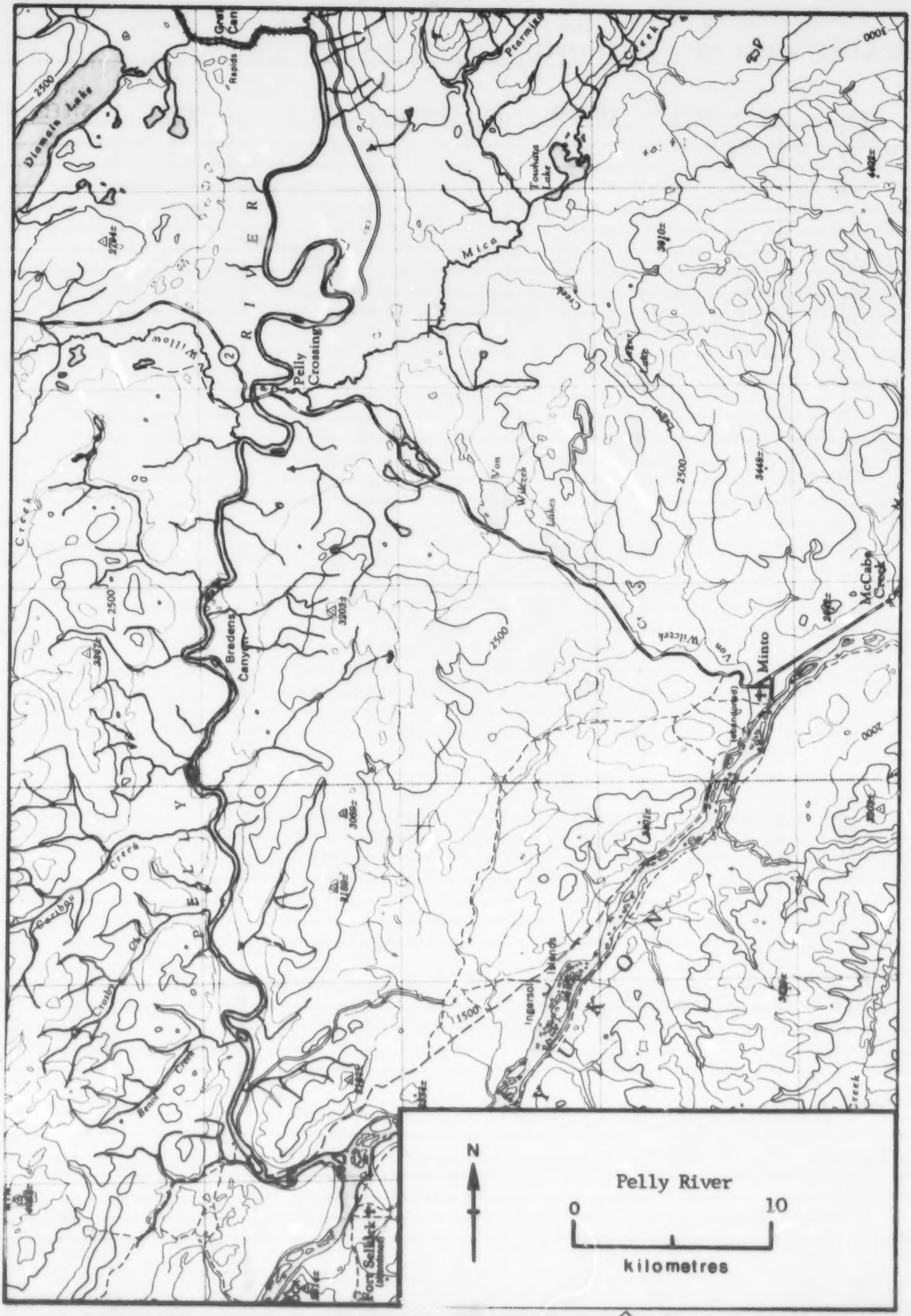
GENERAL REMARKS Difficult to access because of water discoloration.
1971 Hard to assess accurately due to lateness of count.
1981 Flown by Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR PELLY LAKES

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70		400				
71		200				
72		25				
73		N.I.				
74		N.I.				
75		N.I.				
76		N.I.				
77		N.I.				
78		N.I.				
79		N.I.				
80		-				
81		67				
82		N.I.				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		Jul - E Aug				
START		M Aug				
PEAK		L Aug				
END		L Aug				

REMARKS


Diamain Lake
Great Canyon Rapids
Pelly Crossing
Mica Creek
Townsite Lake
Von Wilczek Lakes
McCabe Creek
Minto
Bredens Canyon
Ingersoll Islands
Port Selkirk
N
Pelly River
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM PELLY RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Yukon River

POSITION 62° 47' 137° 20'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m³/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

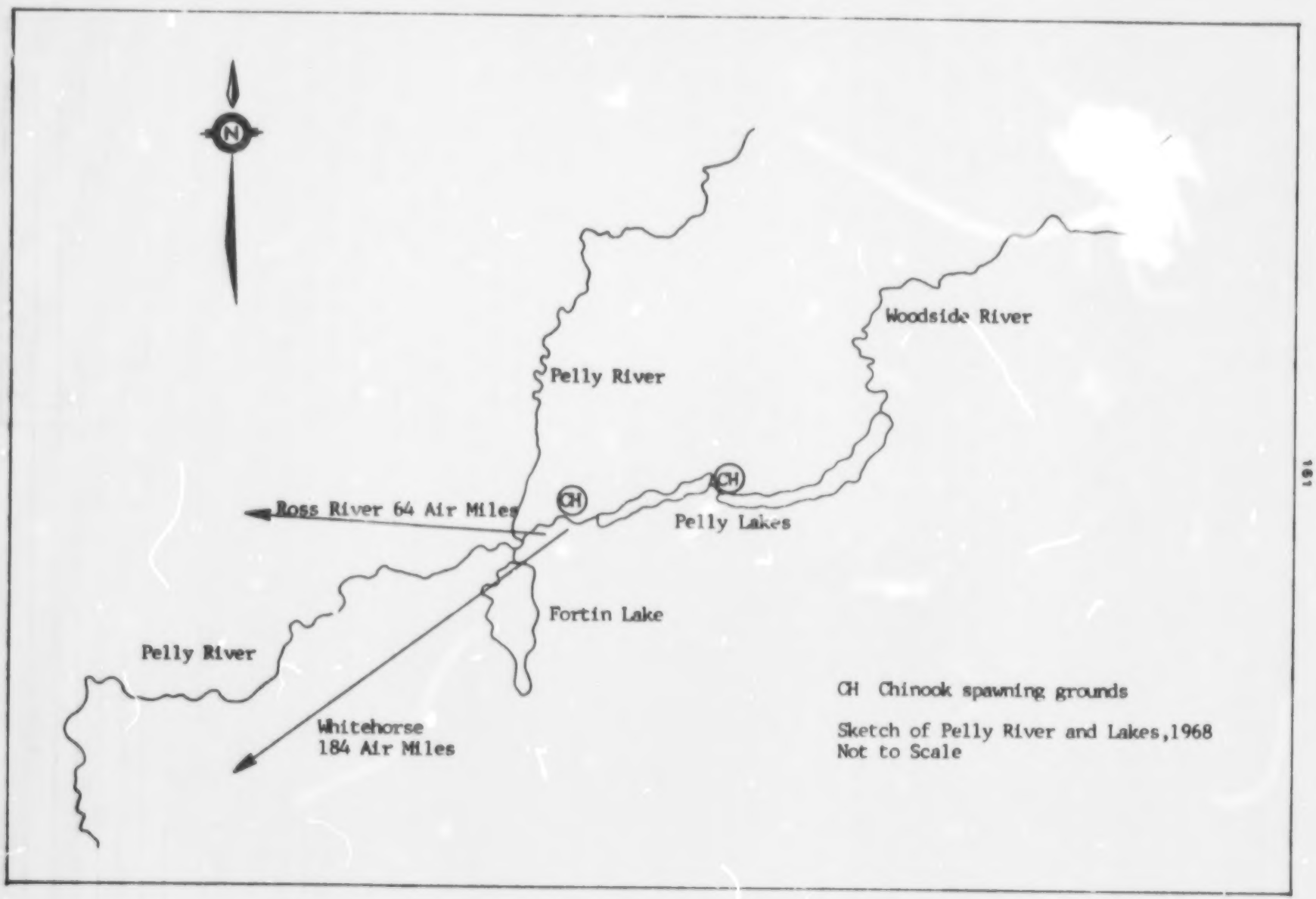
SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- in stream between lakes and lower lake outlet.
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1968 Water high and discolored at time of inspection.

1980 Conversation with the Pelly Band chief indicates that 1,200 chinook were caught this year by the band.

1981 A small section was flown while on the way to other river systems. Approx 12 pairs of spawning chinook were seen. Deep water areas were not clear due to silt loads.

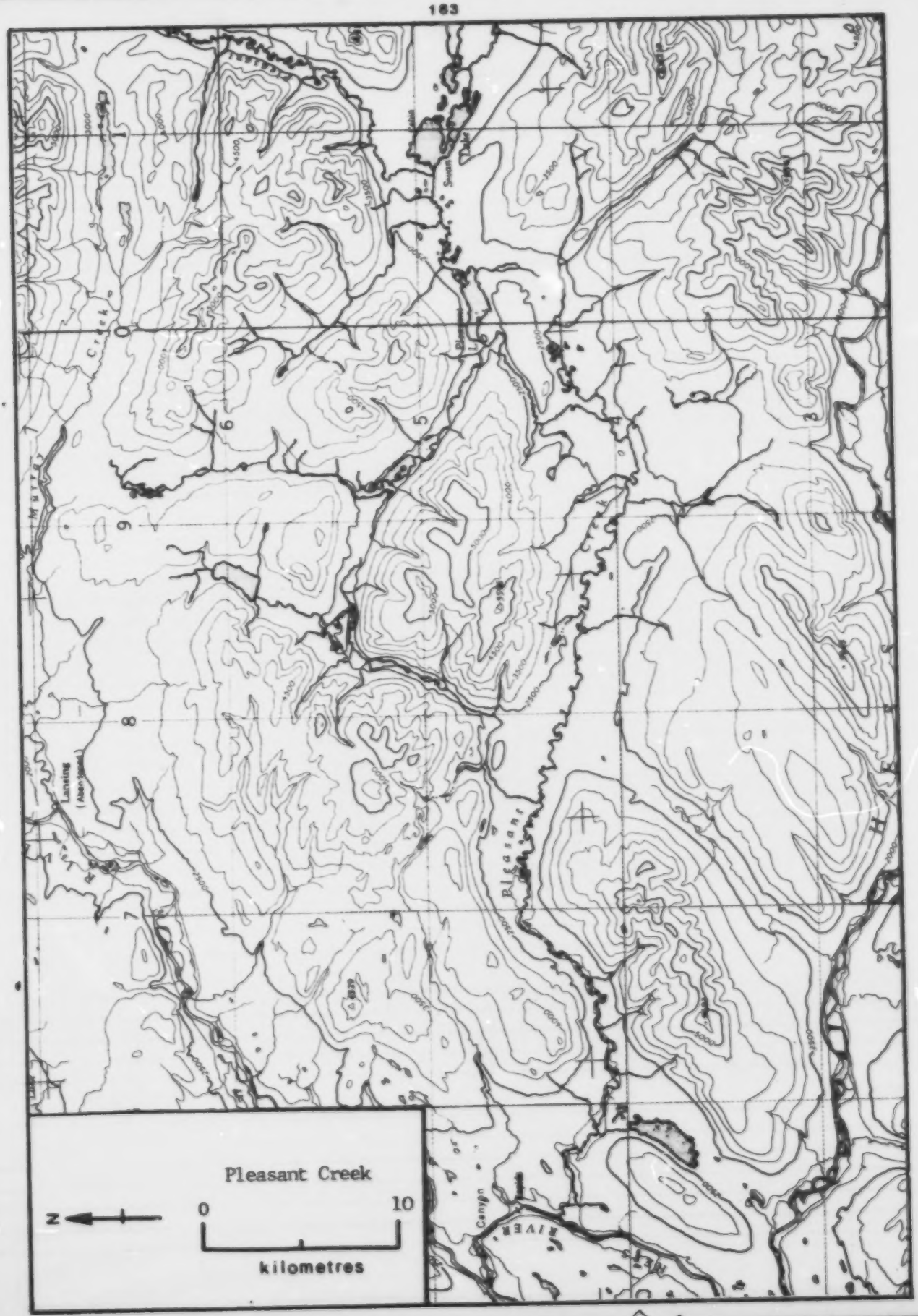

N
Woodside River
Pelly River
CH
CH
Ross River 64 Air Miles
Pelly Lakes
Fortin Lake
Pelly River
Whitehorse
184 Air Miles
CH Chinook spawning grounds
Sketch of Pelly River and Lakes, 1968
Not to Scale

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR PELLY RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68		750				
69		N.O.				
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80		N.I.				
81		UNK				
82		N.I.				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		Jun - Jul				
START		Jul				
PEAK		Aug				
END		Sept				

REMARKS


Pleasant Creek
N
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM PLEASANT CREEK

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Hess River

POSITION 63°31' 133°55'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km^2

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m^2 SPAWNING AREA _____ m^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- just below lake on excellent gravel.
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

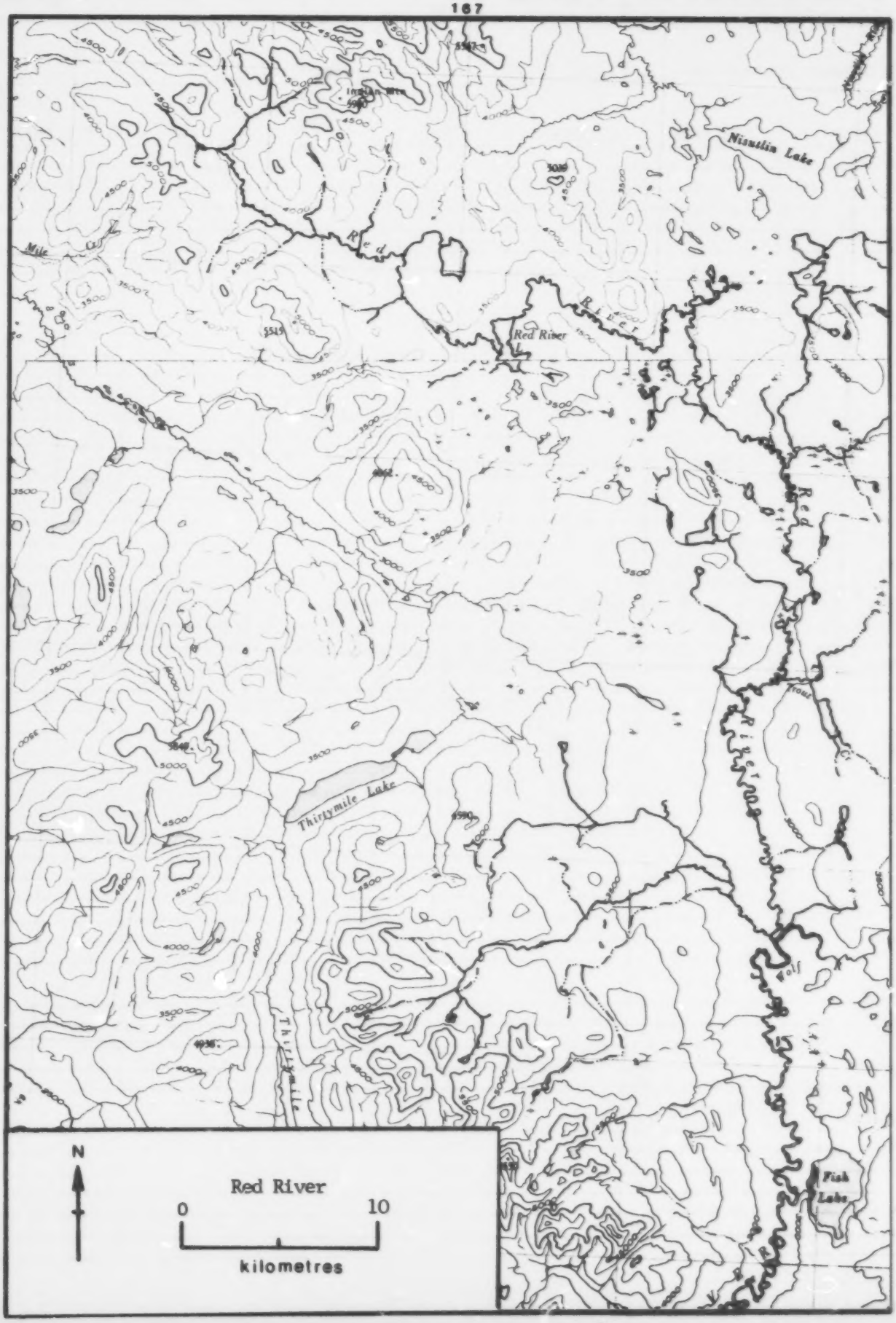
GENERAL REMARKS _____

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR PLEASANT CREEK

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72		25				
73		N.I.				
74		N.I.				
75		N.I.				
76		N.I.				
77		N.I.				
78		N.I.				
79		N.I.				
80		N.I.				
81		N.I.				
82		N.I.				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE						
START						
PEAK		Aug 10				
END						

REMARKS


Misutlin Lake
Red River
Thirtymile Lake
Fish Lake
N
Red River
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM RED RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Wolf River

POSITION 60° 44' 132° 07'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- throughout river
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

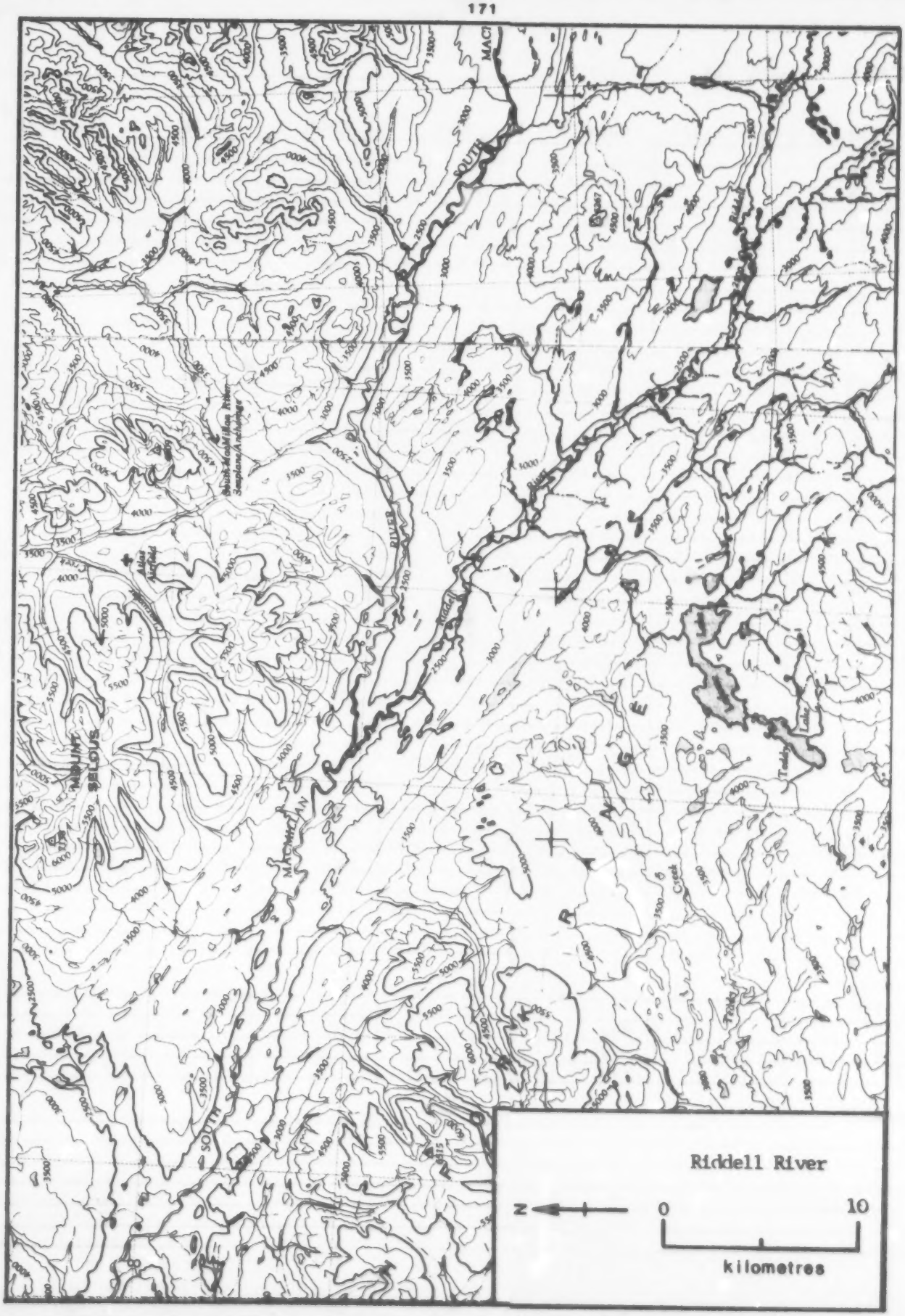
POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1972 Reasonably clear stream — good survey.
Eagle predation.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR RED RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72		25				
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80						
81						
82						
83						
84						
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE						
START		Aug				
PEAK		Aug				
END		Aug				

REMARKS


MACTUN
SOUTH
BLUEBERRY
Riddell
Creek
Tributary
Tributary
MOUNT
SELOUS
MACMILLAN
SOUTH
RANGE
Riddell River
N
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM RIDDELL RIVER (South MacMillan River)

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into South MacMillan River

POSITION 62° 51' 132° 25'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- scattered to headwaters
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

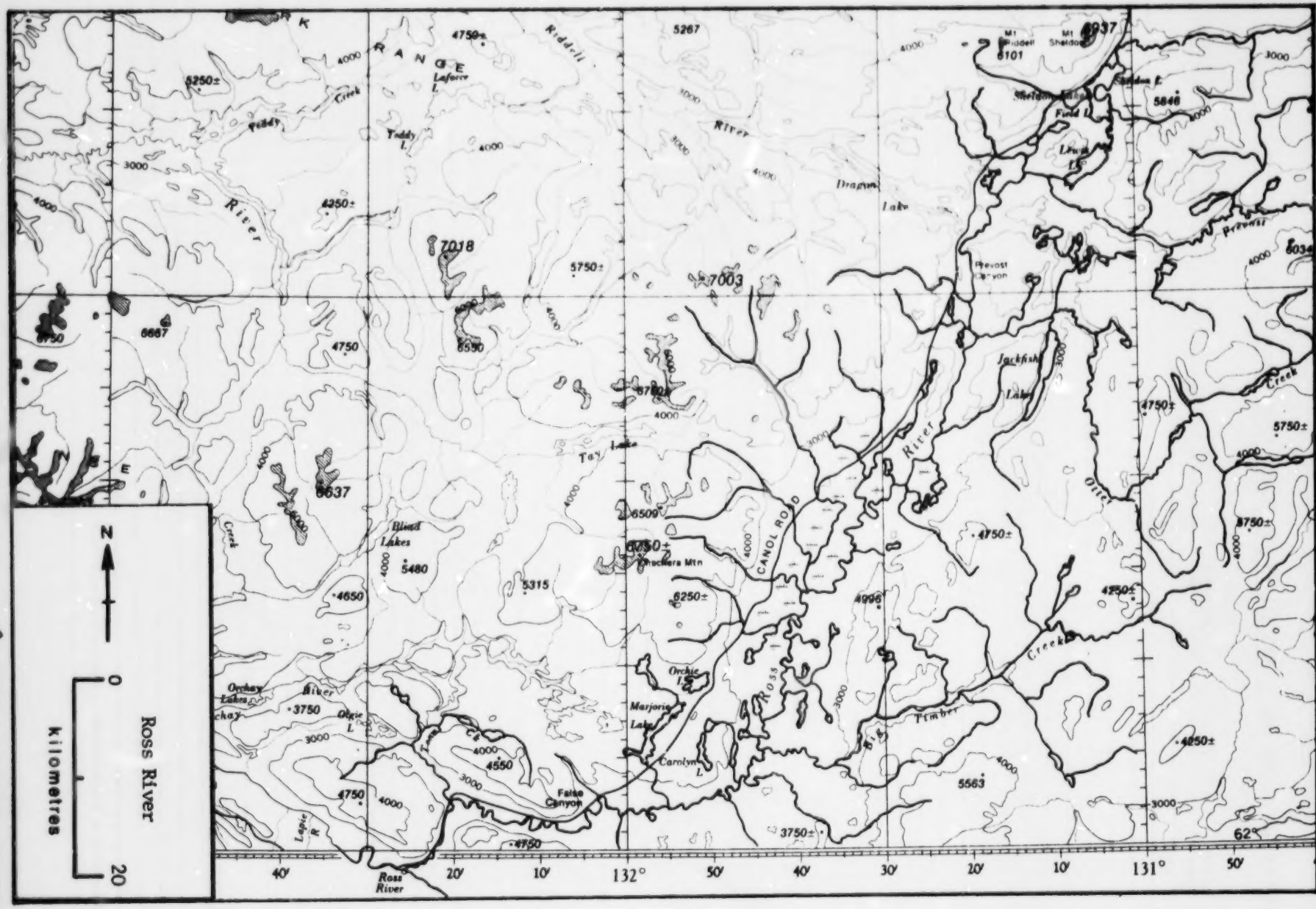
POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1982 Flown by Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR RIDDELL RIVER (South MacMillan River)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72		25				
73		N.I.				
74		N.I.				
75		N.I.				
76		N.I.				
77		N.I.				
78		N.I.				
79		N.I.				
80		N.I.				
81		N.I.				
82		3				
83						
84						
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE		Jul - Aug				
START		Jul - Aug				
PEAK		Aug				
END		L Aug-Sept				

REMARKS


N
0
20
kilometres
Ross River
RANGE
Riddell
Laferre L.
Teddy L.
Teddy Creek
River
Dragon Lake
Prevost Canyon
Jackfish Lake
Jackfish Creek
Otter River
Tay Lake
Blind Lakes
Tay Creek
Orchay Lakes
Orchay River
Orchay Creek
Orchic L.
Marjorie Lake
Carolyn L.
Fatso Canyon
Ross River
Timber Creek
CANOL ROAD
Prochera Mtn
Mt Riddell
Mt Sheldon
Sheldon L.
Field L.
Lapie R.
5250±
4250±
7018
5750±
7003
6667
6637
6509
6250±
5480
5315
4650
3750
4550
4750
4996
5563
6937
6101
5848
6034
4750±
5750±
3750±
4250±
62°
40'
20'
10'
132°
50'
40'
30'
20'
10'
131°
50'

NAME OF STREAM ROSS RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Pelly River

POSITION 61° 59' 132° 25'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE 7,250 km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m³/s) At Ross River Max 742 Jun 1 1972 - Min 2.83B Mar 7 1974

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT Passable to third lake

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	Heaviest concentration at outlet of Lewis Lake. Spawning between
COHO CHINOOK	Lewis and Field Lakes and Lewis Lake to Big Timber Creek.
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

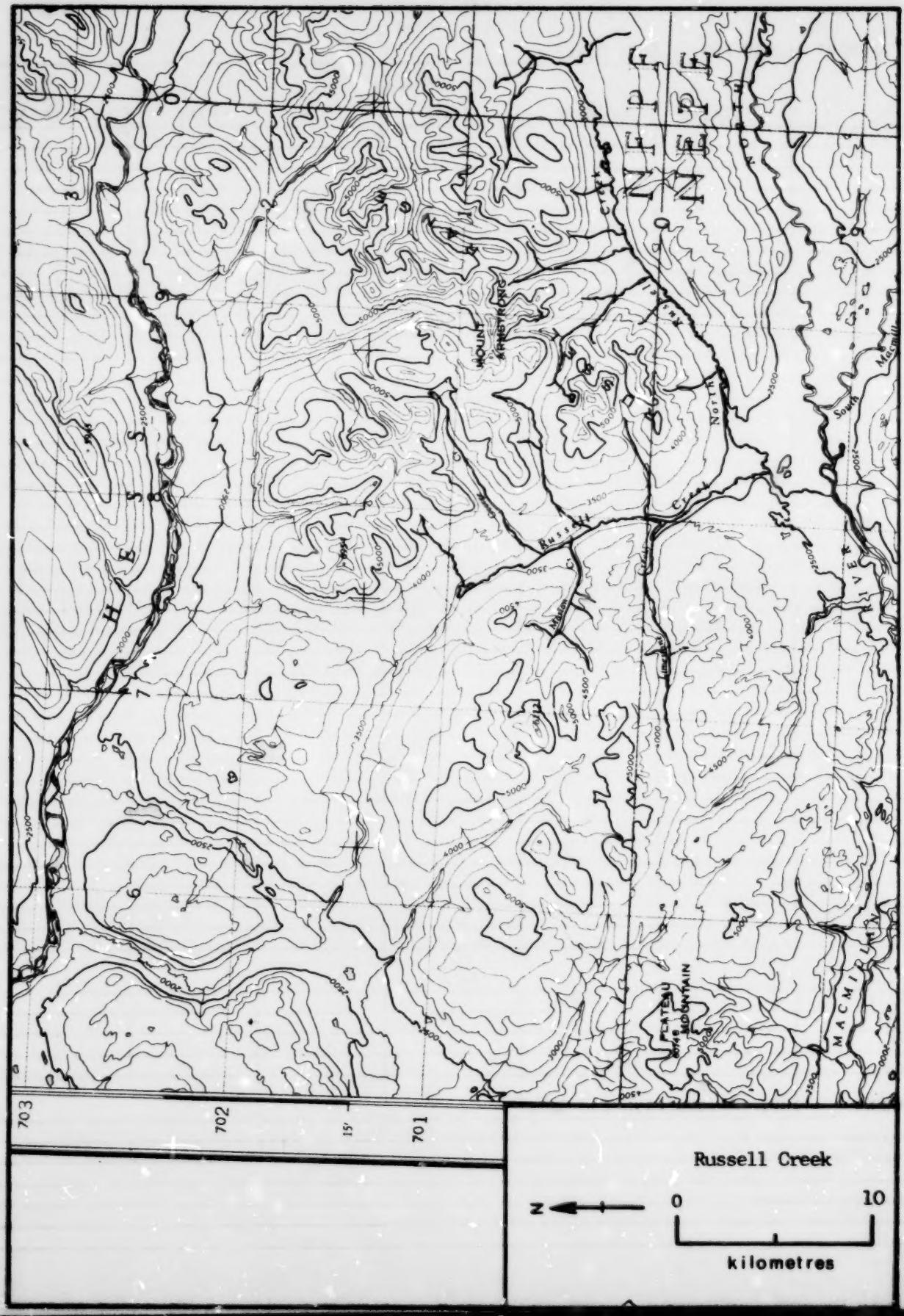
1971

GENERAL REMARKS Good counting conditions on this stream. A good gradient for chinook spawning in many areas.
1981 Flown by Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR ROSS RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71		1,500				
72		-				
73		-				
74		-				
75		-				
76		-				
77		-				
78		-				
79		-				
80		-				
81		1,102				
82		116				
83						
84						
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE		Jul - Aug				
START		Jul - Aug				
PEAK		Aug				
END		Sept				

REMARKS 1981 Alaska Fish and Game


Russell Creek
0
10
kilometres
703
702
701
15'

NAME OF STREAM RUSSEL CREEK (North MacMillan River)

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB- DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into MacMillan River

POSITION 63° 02' 133° 24'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT impassable canyon gorge at 5km.

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	below canyon - good gravel
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1981 This area has been subjected to placer mining in the early 1900's and is now being subjected to mining again. If this stock is to survive strict enforcement of controls on the mining operation should be followed.

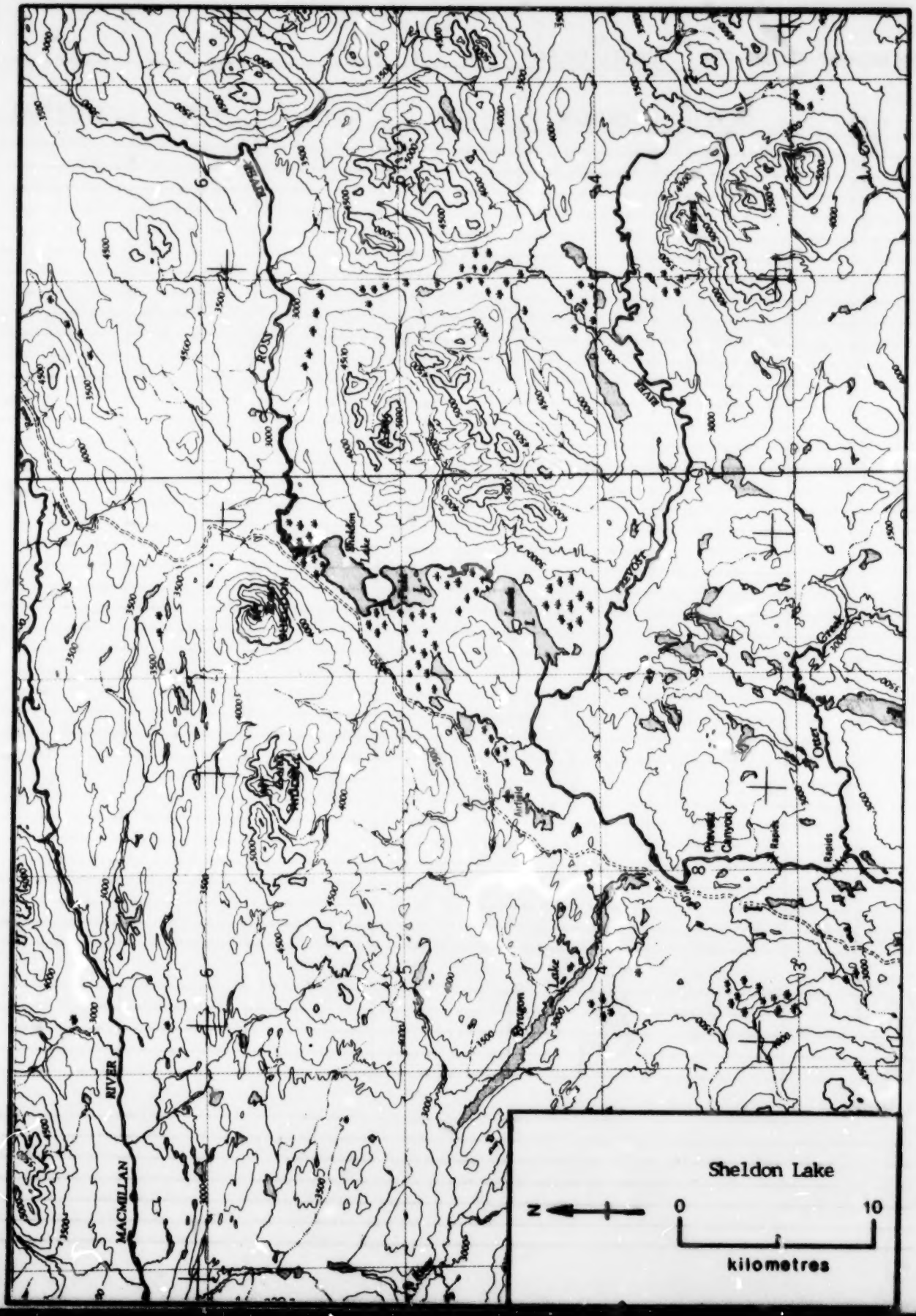
1981 Spawning occurs below canyon to MacMillan River. Possible for salmon to migrate through canyon although not documented. Placer mining in upper reaches above canyon.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR RUSSEL CREEK

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72		25				
73		N.I.				
74		N.I.				
75		N.I.				
76		N.I.				
77		N.I.				
78		N.I.				
79		N.I.				
80		N.I.				
81		11				
82		N.I.				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		Aug				
START		Aug				
PEAK		L Aug				
END		L Aug				

REMARKS


Sheldon Lake
N
0
10
kilometres
MACMILLAN
RIVER
Sheldon
Lake
Pleasant
Canyon
Rapids
Rapids
Airfield
Bridge
Lake
ROSS
RIVER
Creek

NAME OF STREAM SHELDON LAKE

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Ross River

POSITION 62° 42' 131° 03'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION UNKNOWN

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

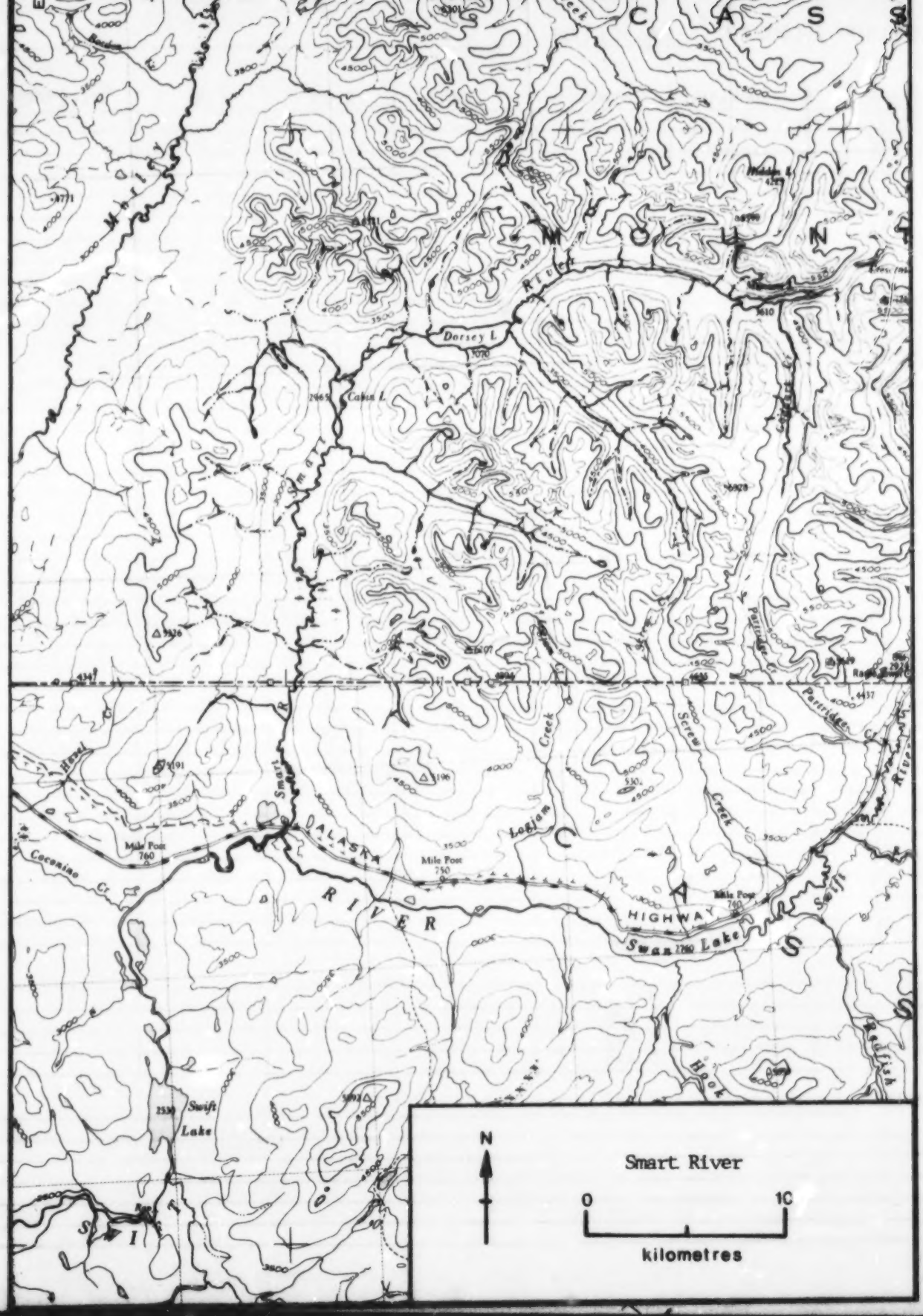
POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1972 This river has about 25km of what appears to be excellent gravel which is not being used by salmon. Hudson Bay Mining are presently developing a mine in this area.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR SHELDON LAKE

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66	•					
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72		25				
73		N.I.				
74		N.I.				
75		N.I.				
76		N.I.				
77		N.I.				
78		N.I.				
79		N.I.				
80		N.I.				
81						
82						
83						
84						
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE		Aug				
START		E Aug				
PEAK		M Aug				
END		L Aug				

REMARKS


Dorsey L.
Cabin L.
Smart
Creek
Legion
Screw
Creek
Partridge
Creek
Hook
Coconino Cr.
Mile Post
760
Mile Post
750
Mile Post
740
ALASKA
HIGHWAY
Swan Lake
Swift
Lake
N
Smart River
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM SMART RIVER (Swift River)

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB - DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Teslin Lake

POSITION 60° 00' 131° 45'

LENGTH passable for 40 km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

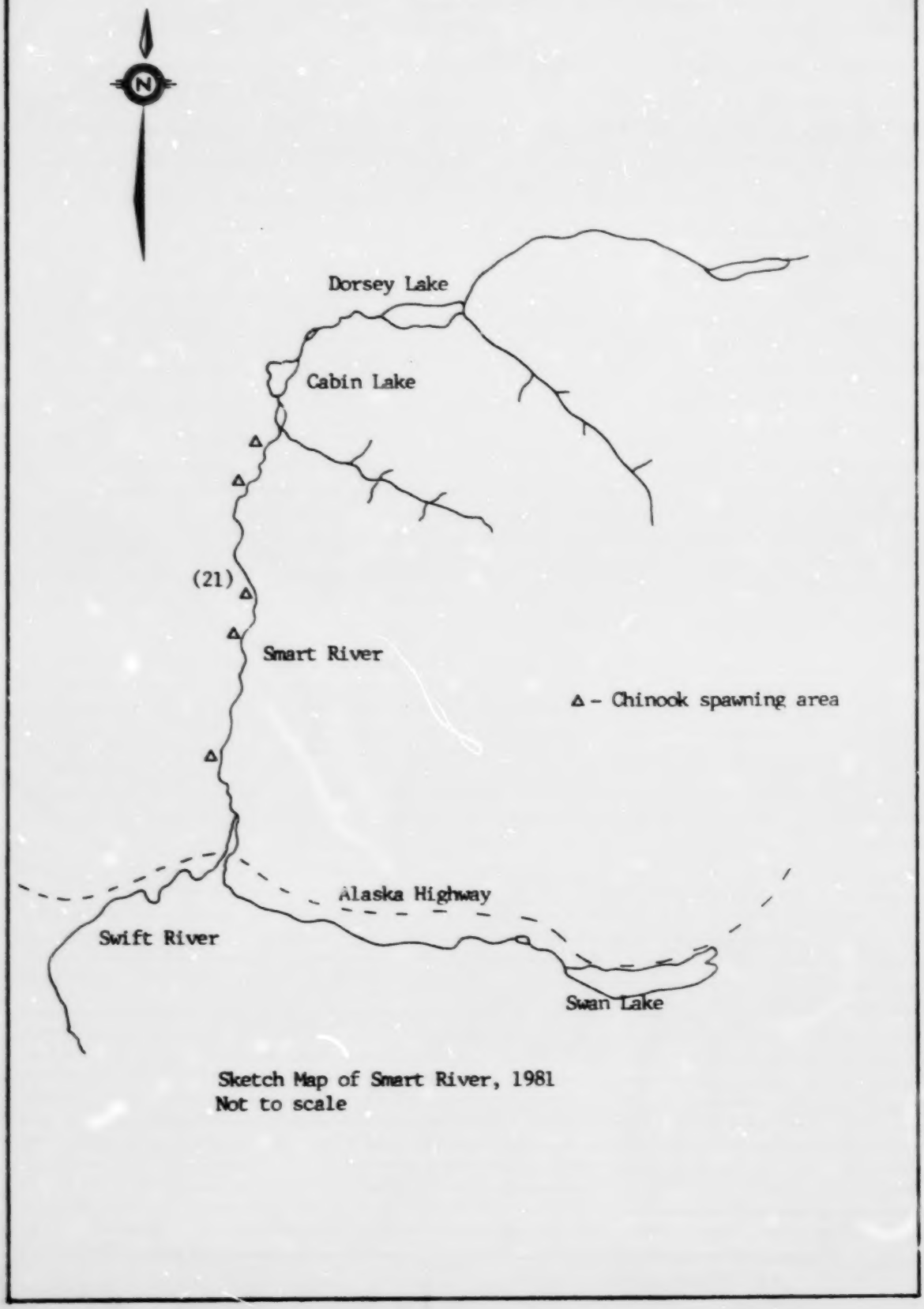
BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- between Cabin Lake and Dorsey Lake.
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1981 Fair to poor survey.
1982 Only a marginal salmon producing stream.
1982 Flown by Foothills Pipeline.



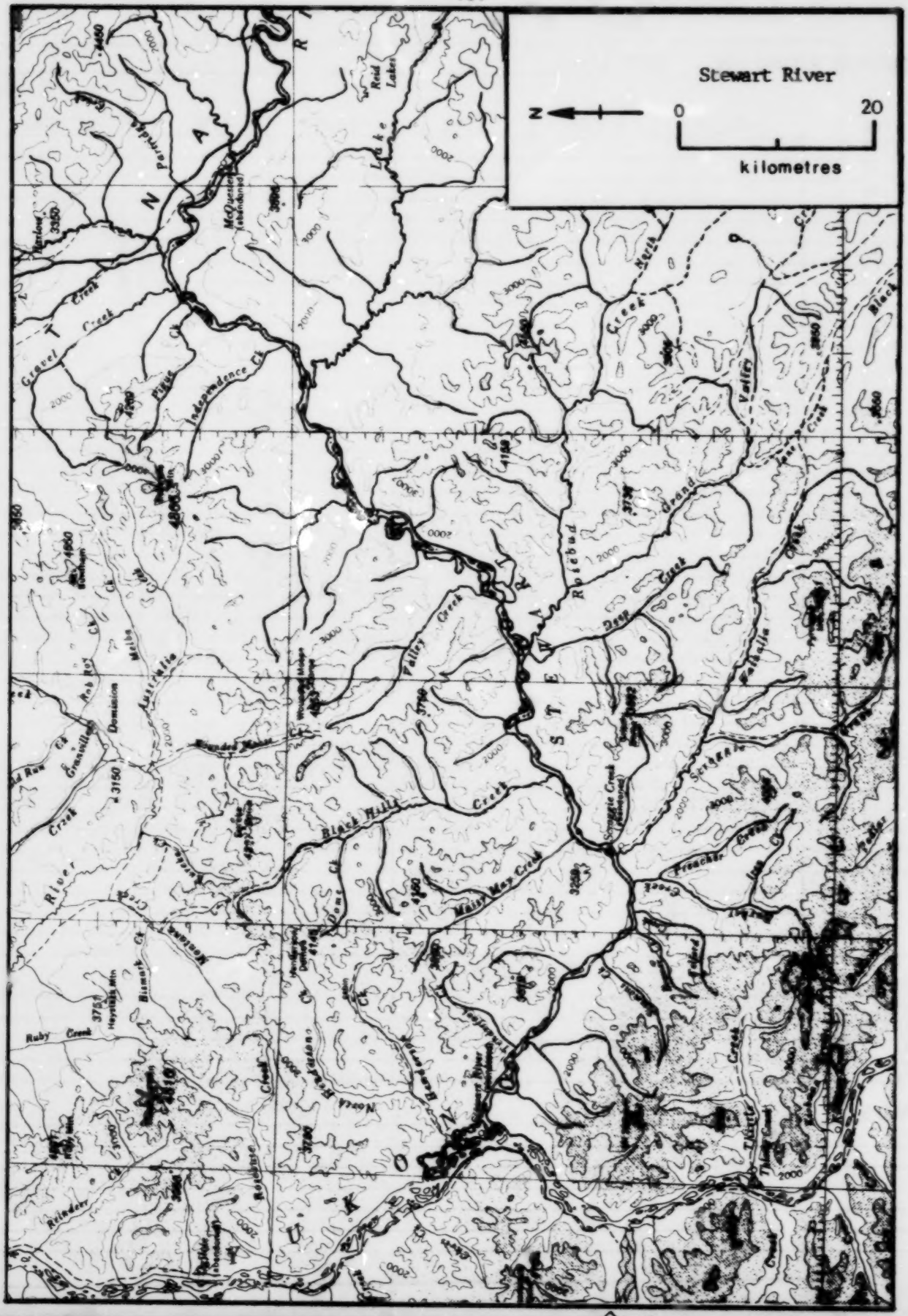
Sketch Map of Smart River, 1981
Not to scale

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR SMART RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80		100				
81		50				
82		N.O.				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		Aug				
START		Aug				
PEAK		Aug				
END		Aug				

REMARKS


Stewart River
N
0
20
kilometres
Reid Lake
Lake
Gravel Creek
Independence Ck
Valley Creek
Rabbit Foot Creek
Deep Creek
Black Hills Creek
Mary May Creek
Bonanza Creek
Hunker Creek
Dominion
Granville
Ruby Creek
Bismuth Ck
Rosebud
Rivière Bonanza
Rivière Hunker
Rivière Klondike
Rivière Stewart
Rivière Yukon
Dawson
Klondike
Stewart
Yukon

NAME OF STREAM STEWART RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB - DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Yukon River

POSITION 63° 19' 139° 24'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m³/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

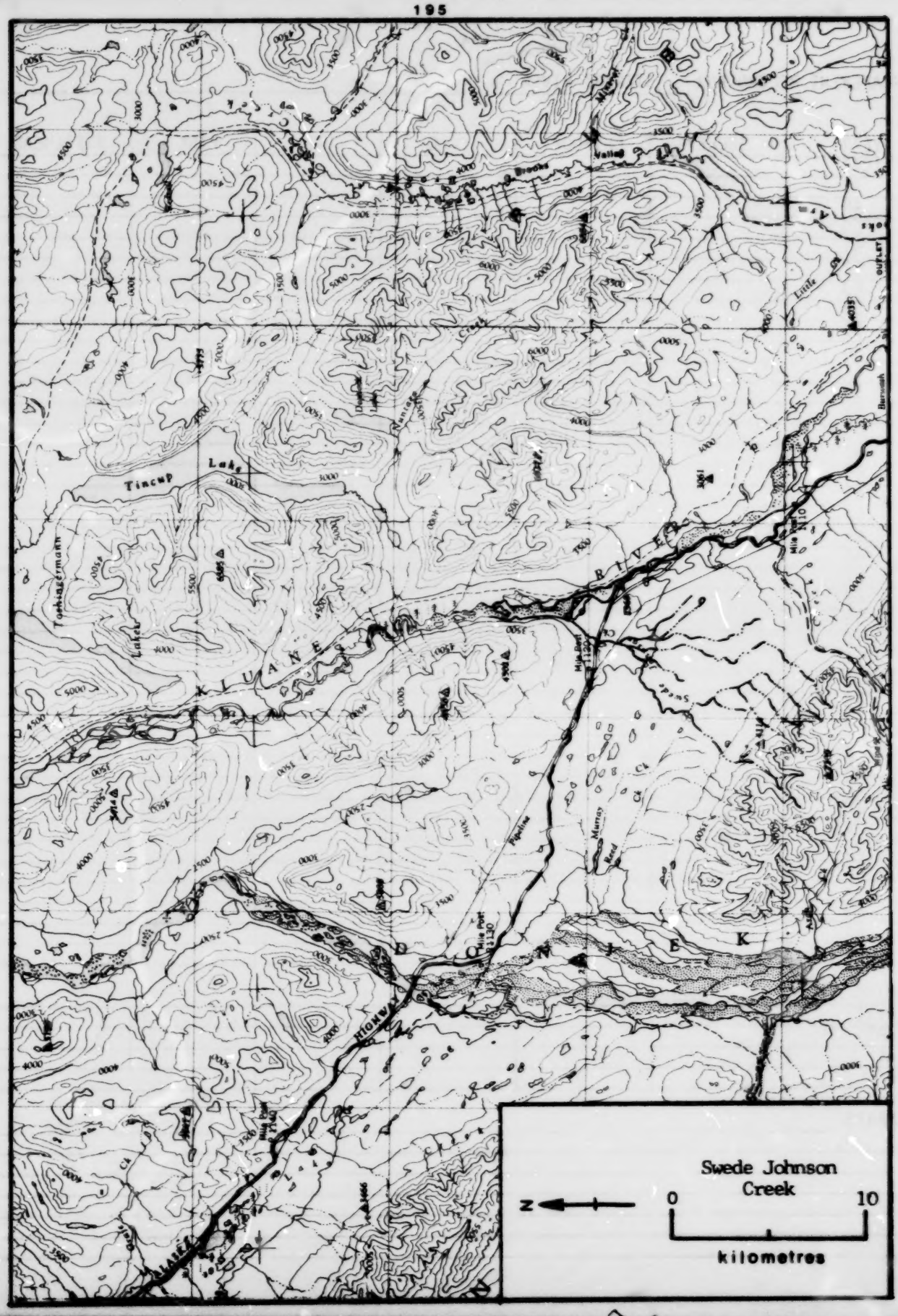
GENERAL REMARKS 1971 Silting from Hess River. Fraser Falls may obstruct passage when water level is low.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR STEWART RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71		N.O.				
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80						
81						
82						
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE						
START						
PEAK						
END						

REMARKS


Tincup Lake
Tophinagermann Lakes
KLUANE RIVER
Pipeline
Murray Road
HIGHWAY
Swede Johnson Creek
N
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM SWEDE JOHNSON CREEK

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB - DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Kluane River

POSITION 61° 36' 139° 24'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km^2

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m^2 SPAWNING AREA _____ m^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT Series of beaver dams near highway .80km from mouth.

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	
COHO	
CHUM	- scattered in lower reaches
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1966 Creek and sidestreams almost dry. Salmon unable to enter at some points.

1967 Very few sidestream spawners in 1967. All in Kluane River.

1970 No chum salmon were seen in the area by residents. Ice made observation impossible when stream was checked. Usually a fair run in this stream. Beaver dams may have blocked the run with an early freeze.

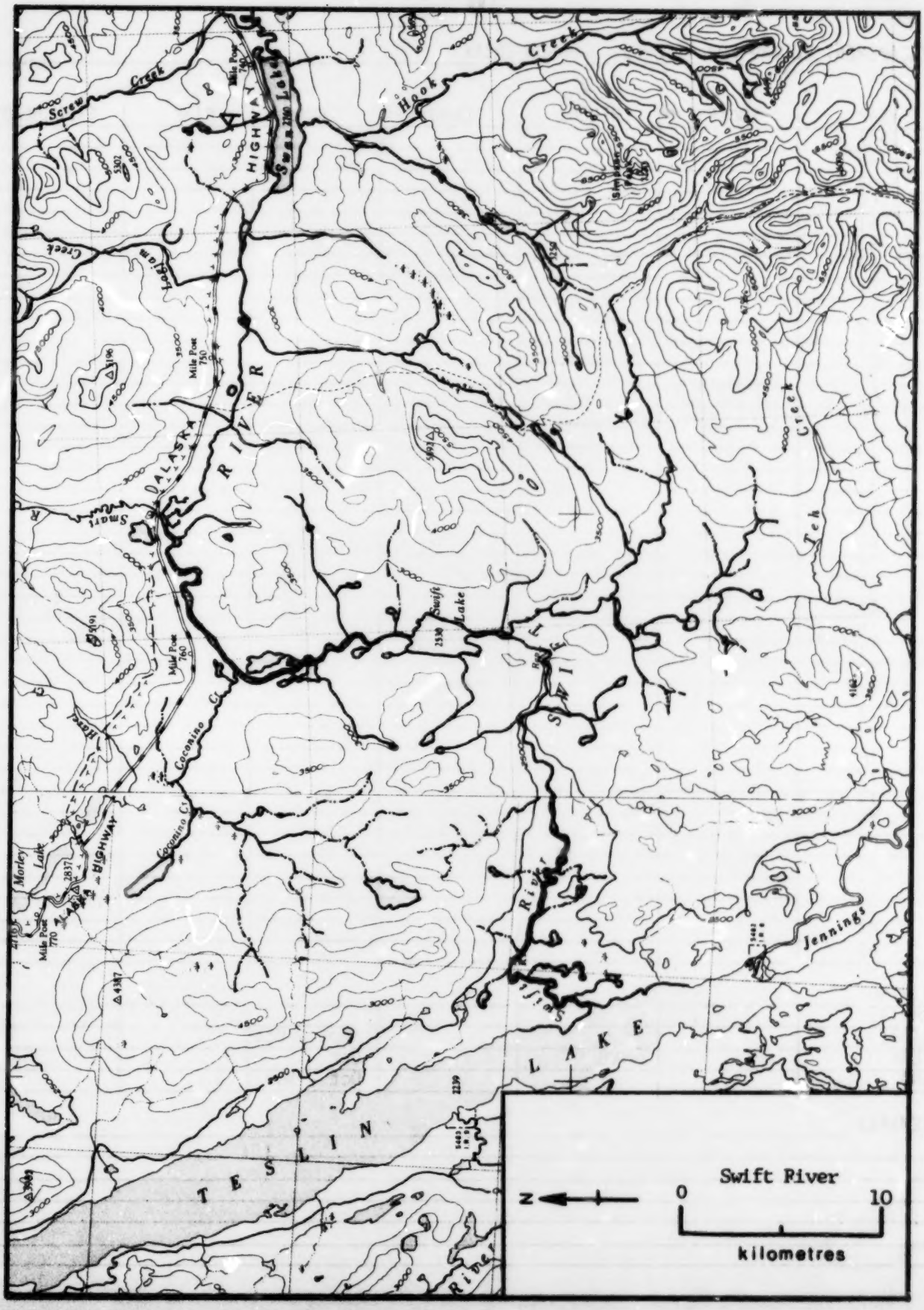
ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR SWEDE JOHNSON CREEK

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66				800		
67				25		
68				25		
69				25		
70				N.O.		
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80						
81						
82						
83						
84						
85						

TIMING

ARRIVE						
START				Sept - Oct		
PEAK				Oct		
END				Oct - Nov		

REMARKS


Screw Creek
Swan Lake
Hook Creek
ALASKA HIGHWAY
Mile Post 740
Mile Post 750
Mile Post 760
Mile Post 770
DALASKA
Smart R.
Swift Lake
Swift River
Tch Creek
Cocoanino Cr.
Morley Lake
Jennings River
LAKE
TESLIN
Swift River
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM SWIFT RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB - DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Teslin Lake

POSITION 60° 49' 133° 51'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT Falls and rapids 8 and 32kms from mouth passable depending on water levels--should be monitored.

1972 Bedrock outcrop 16km from mouth.

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	concentrated in upper 5km below Swan Lake outlet and to junction of Smart River
[illegible]	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

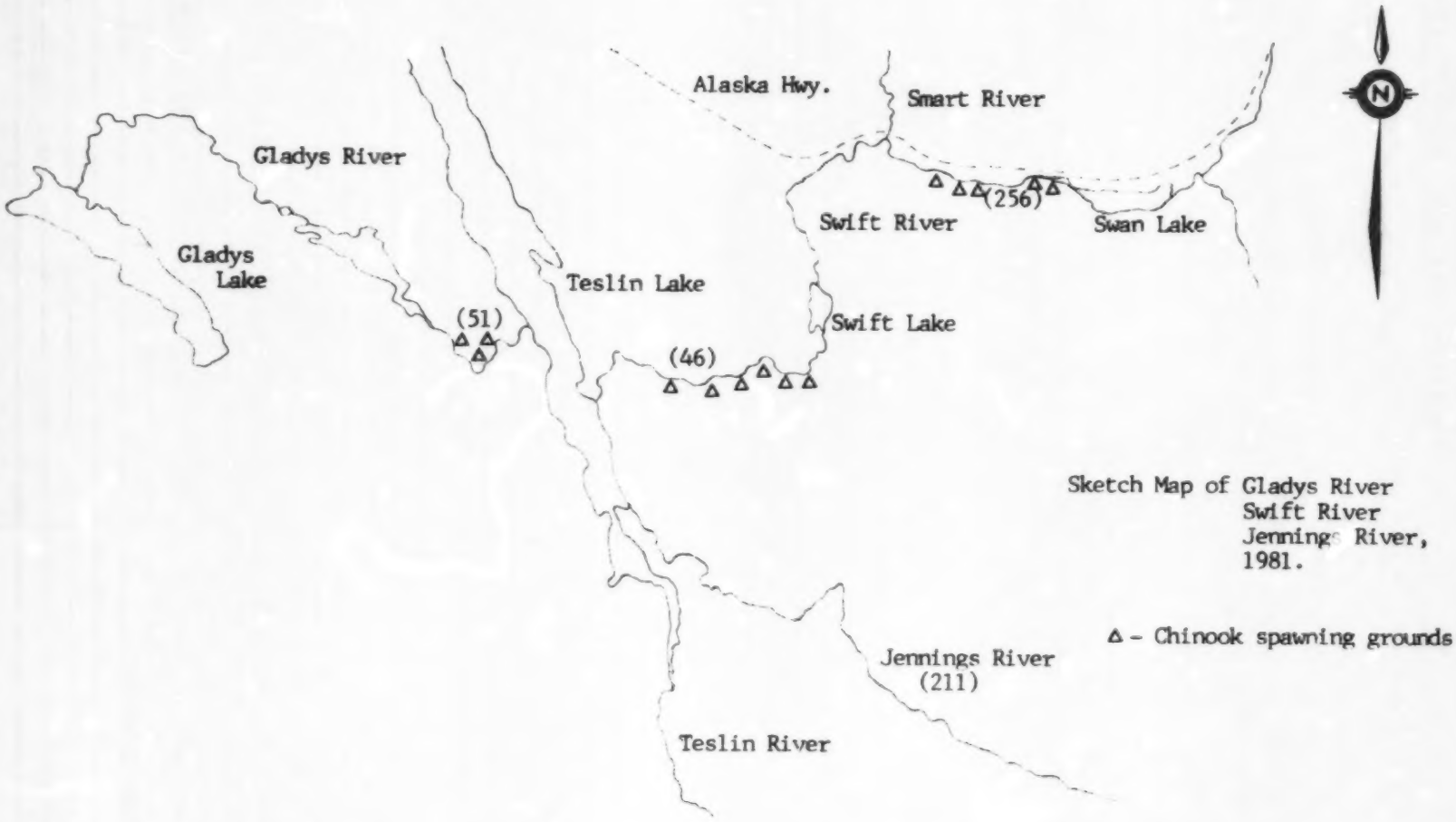
POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1967 None sighted during aircraft surveys but reports indicate fair number in river at later date.

1972 .02% natural erosion.

1977 Swan Lake to junction of Smart River should become in index area and looked at every year.

Bear predation.



Sketch Map of Gladys River
Swift River
Jennings River,
1981.

Δ - Chinook spawning grounds

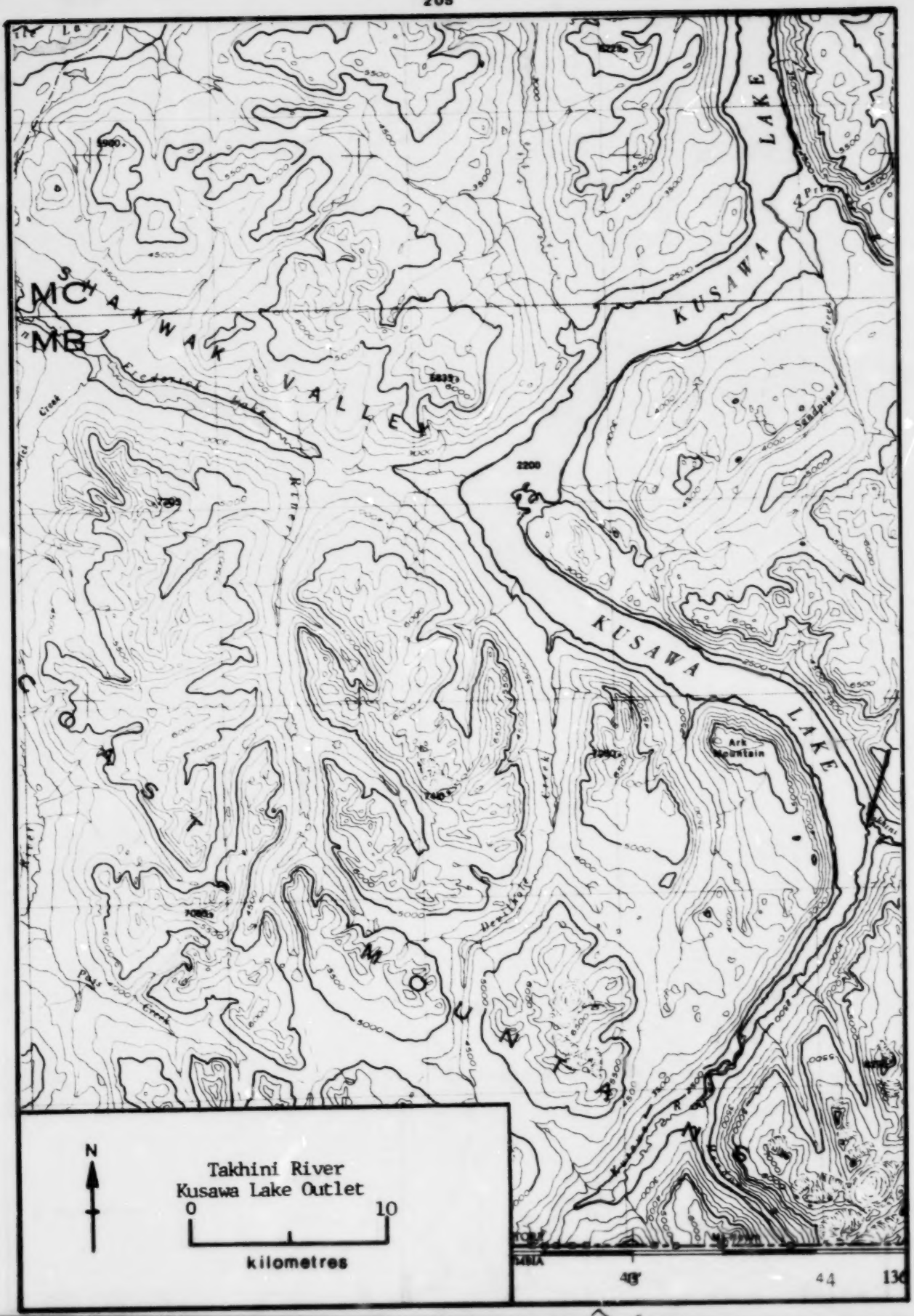
ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR SWIFT RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66		200				
67		200				
68		75				
69		N.O.				
70		-				
71		200				
72		25				
73		-				
74		N.I.				
75		N.I.				
76		N.I.				
77		40				
78		15				
79		N.I.				
80		600				
81		350				
82		57				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		Jul - Aug				
START		Aug				
PEAK		Aug				
END		Aug - Sept				

REMARKS

Takhini River
0
10
kilometres


KUSAWA LAKE
KUSAWA LAKE
SNAKWAK VALLEY
MC
MB
COAST MOUNTAINS
Ark Mountain
Takhini River
Kusawa Lake Outlet
0
10
kilometres
N
44
136

NAME OF STREAM TAKHINI RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB - DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Yukon River

POSITION 60° 51' 135° 11'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT Passable for 80km rapids with narrow channel 48km from mouth.

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- in upper 8km below outlet from Arkell(Kusawa)Lake and from Kusawa Lake down to Haines Junction Hwy. Bridge.
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS Physical conditions:1972 5% erosion and silting — no change in course

1967 Indians not fishing this run for the first time in many years.

1970 Sport fishermen caught a chinook in the lake by trolling and several more were seen near the head of the lake. May be some spawning in this area that we are not aware of.

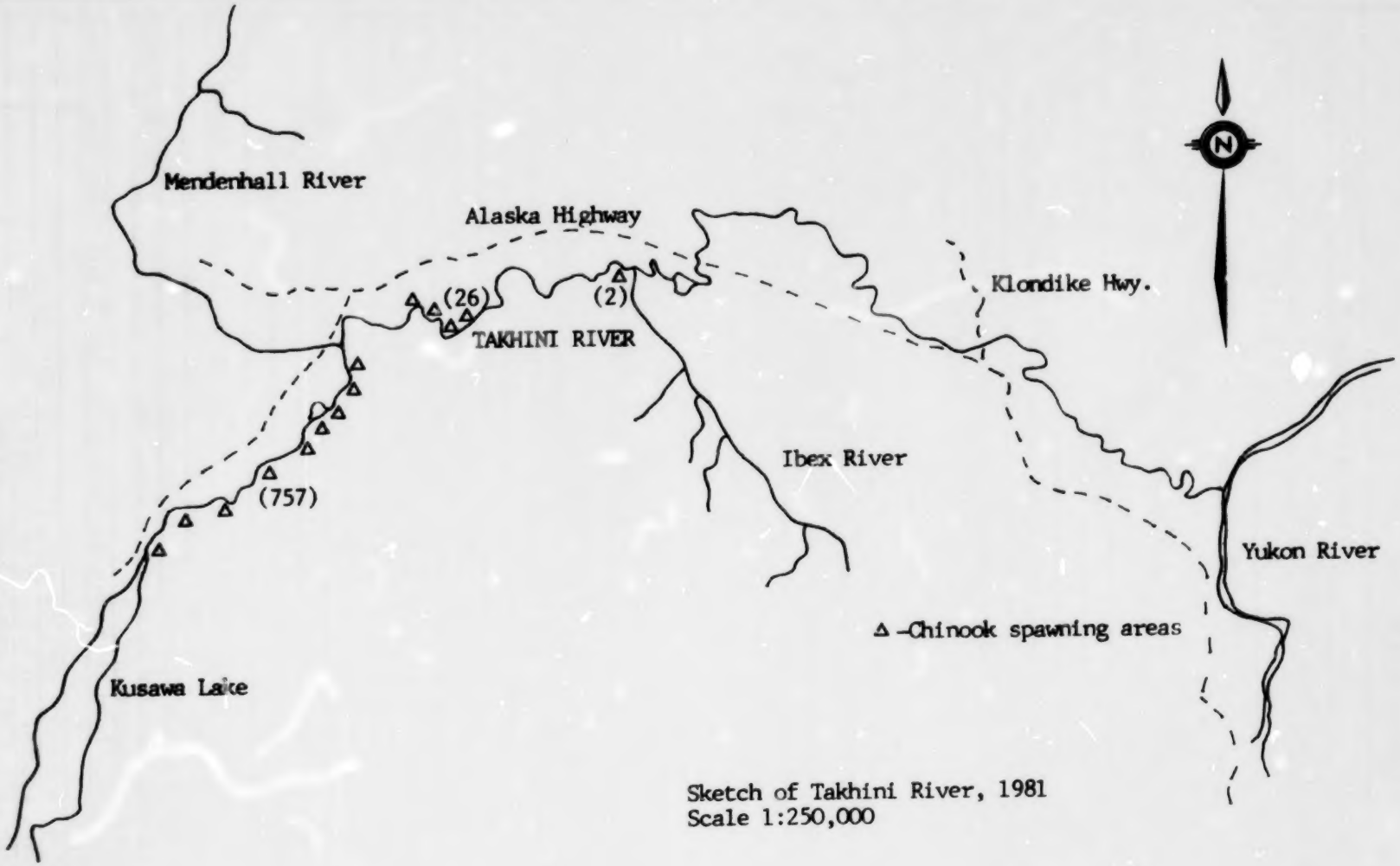
1972 This stream very hard to survey due to glacial runoff and milky blue colour of water.

1974 This was a late count done by air. 1975 Very good count.

1976 Stream very glacial and milky blue — hard to see fish.

1980 Good visibility. 1981 Flown by Sandy Johnson.

Predation by bears and birds.



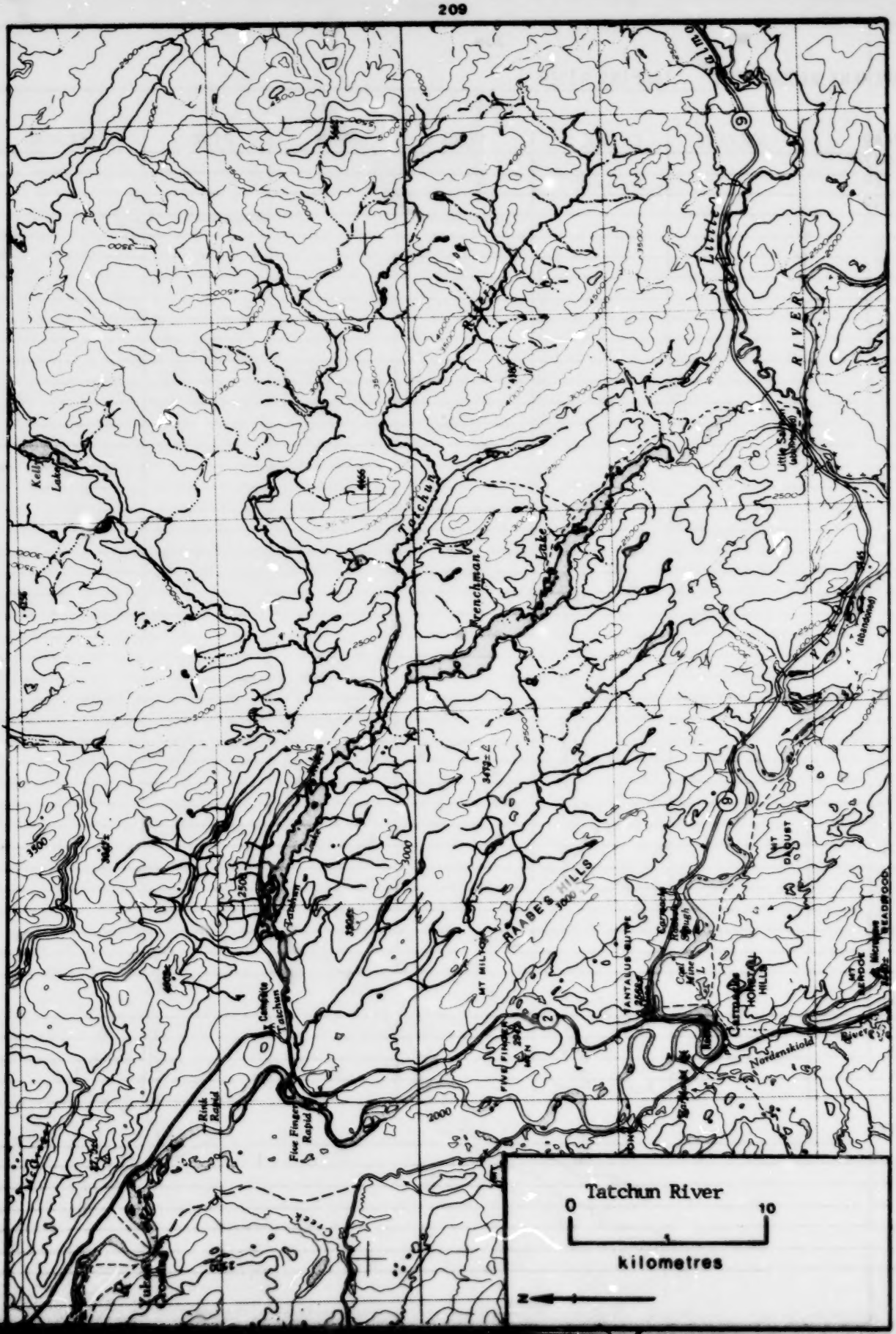
Sketch of Takhini River, 1981
Scale 1:250,000

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR TAKHINI RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66		350				
67		750				
68		750				
69		75				
70		200				
71		-				
72		17				
73		-				
74		80				
75		165				
76		6				
77		88				
78		115				
79		N.I.				
80		950				
81		782				
82		38				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		Jul				
START		Jul - Aug				
PEAK		Aug				
END		Aug - Sept				

REMARKS


Tatchun River
0
10
kilometres
N
Tatchun
Lake
Krenchman
Little Salmon
RIVER
RAABES
HILLS
MT MILLOCH
Carmacks
Nordenskiold
River
Five Finger
Rapids
Rink
Rapids
Tatchun
Creek
Campsite
Pantoon
Lake
Kelly
Lake
Mt Nansen
Mt Dromedary
Mt Stoddart
Mt Hoole
Mt Laurier
Mt Reade
Mt Wood
Mt Dagget
Mt Dauntless
Mt Dibble
Mt Dixon
Mt Dudley
Mt Dunn
Mt Dunsmuir
Mt Dyer
Mt Dyke
Mt Dynamite
Mt Dyson
Mt Eagle
Mt Eaton
Mt Eclipse
Mt Edgar
Mt Edgell
Mt Edgett
Mt Edith
Mt Edmonds
Mt Edmonton
Mt Edna
Mt Edwards
Mt Egbert
Mt Egerton
Mt Eglinton
Mt Elbert
Mt Elbow
Mt Elder
Mt Elgin
Mt Elgon
Mt Elias
Mt Elijah
Mt Elkhorn
Mt Ellen
Mt Ellesmere
Mt Elliot
Mt Ellis
Mt Elmer
Mt Elmo
Mt Elsie
Mt Elsinore
Mt Elton
Mt Elvira
Mt Elwood
Mt Emerald
Mt Emerson
Mt Emery
Mt Emily
Mt Emma
Mt Empress
Mt Enchantress
Mt Endeavour
Mt Endurance
Mt Enterprise
Mt Epsom
Mt Erebus
Mt Erie
Mt Erin
Mt Erith
Mt Erlton
Mt Ernest
Mt Esmeralda
Mt Esperanza
Mt Essex
Mt Estella
Mt Esther
Mt Ethel
Mt Ethelbert
Mt Ethelda
Mt Ethelwyn
Mt Etna
Mt Eton
Mt Eugenia
Mt Eureka
Mt Evelyn
Mt Everest
Mt Everett
Mt Evergreen
Mt Evesham
Mt Ewart
Mt Excelsior
Mt Exeter
Mt Exmouth
Mt Exton
Mt Eyebrow
Mt Eyre
Mt Fabius
Mt Fairchild
Mt Fairfax
Mt Fairfield
Mt Fairmont
Mt Fairview
Mt Falcon
Mt Falconer
Mt Falkland
Mt Fallon
Mt Fanny
Mt Farnham
Mt Farquhar
Mt Farrell
Mt Fawcett
Mt Fawn
Mt Fay
Mt Fearnley
Mt Fenton
Mt Ferguson
Mt Fernie
Mt Fidelity
Mt Fiddler
Mt Fidler
Mt Fiedler
Mt Fielding
Mt Fifi
Mt Finlay
Mt Finlayson
Mt Finnegan
Mt Fisher
Mt Fitzgerald
Mt Fitzroy
Mt Flamingo
Mt Flavelle
Mt Fleming
Mt Flint
Mt Flora
Mt Florence
Mt Flower
Mt Foch
Mt Forbes
Mt Forde
Mt Forrest
Mt Fortune
Mt Fosdick
Mt Foster
Mt Fox
Mt Francis
Mt Frank
Mt Franklin
Mt Fraser
Mt Frederick
Mt Freeman
Mt Fremont
Mt Fresnel
Mt Frobisher
Mt Frosty
Mt Fry
Mt Fuller
Mt Fulton
Mt Gable
Mt Gabriel
Mt Gaetz
Mt Gaillard
Mt Gale
Mt Galena
Mt Galiano
Mt Gallagher
Mt Galloway
Mt Galt
Mt Gambier
Mt Gardiner
Mt Garfield
Mt Garibaldi
Mt Garnet
Mt Garnett
Mt Garrison
Mt Gaspard
Mt Gaspe
Mt Gates
Mt Gatineau
Mt Gault
Mt Gayley
Mt Geddes
Mt Geikie
Mt Gemmill
Mt Gentian
Mt George
Mt Gerald
Mt Gerrard
Mt Gibbon
Mt Gibbs
Mt Gibraltar
Mt Gilbert
Mt Gilbreath
Mt Gilchrist
Mt Gillespie
Mt Gilmour
Mt Gimli
Mt Gladstone
Mt Glenbow
Mt Glenn
Mt Glenora
Mt Glidden
Mt Glory
Mt Goat
Mt Godsal
Mt Goldie
Mt Goodenough
Mt Goodsir
Mt Gordon
Mt Gore
Mt Gosling
Mt Gothic
Mt Gould
Mt Gowan
Mt Grace
Mt Graham
Mt Grainger
Mt Grand
Mt Grandview
Mt Granite
Mt Grant
Mt Granville
Mt Gravelle
Mt Gray
Mt Greenwood
Mt Gregory
Mt Grenville
Mt Grey
Mt Griffin
Mt Grizzly
Mt Grosvenor
Mt Grotto
Mt Guardian
Mt Guernsey
Mt Guide
Mt Gunn
Mt Gunnar
Mt Gunsight
Mt Gwillim
Mt Gwynne
Mt Haddo
Mt Haeckel
Mt Haig
Mt Haldane
Mt Hale
Mt Halfpenny
Mt Hall
Mt Hallam
Mt Halley
Mt Halo
Mt Hamber
Mt Hamilton
Mt Hammond
Mt Hampton
Mt Hanbury
Mt Hanna
Mt Harbinger
Mt Harcourt
Mt Hardisty
Mt Harkin
Mt Harmon
Mt Harrison
Mt Hart
Mt Hartley
Mt Harvey
Mt Hastings
Mt Hatch
Mt Hatfield
Mt Hawkins
Mt Hawley
Mt Hawthorne
Mt Hay
Mt Haydon
Mt Hayes
Mt Hayter
Mt Hazel
Mt Hazelton
Mt Heath
Mt Hector
Mt Helen
Mt Helena
Mt Helmet
Mt Henderson
Mt Henry
Mt Herbert
Mt Hermann
Mt Hermit
Mt Herodier
Mt Hesperus
Mt Hewitt
Mt Hickman
Mt Hilda
Mt Hill
Mt Hilton
Mt Hind
Mt Hinton
Mt Hobbs
Mt Hodgson
Mt Hogarth
Mt Holden
Mt Holland
Mt Hollingsworth
Mt Holmes
Mt Holt
Mt Hood
Mt Hooker
Mt Hope
Mt Horetzky
Mt Horne
Mt Horsfall
Mt Horsman
Mt Houghton
Mt Howard
Mt Howe
Mt Howell
Mt Howitt
Mt Howson
Mt Hubbard
Mt Hudson
Mt Hughes
Mt Humber
Mt Humboldt
Mt Hunter
Mt Huntington
Mt Hurd
Mt Hurdman
Mt Hurley
Mt Hutton
Mt Huxley
Mt Hyde
Mt Hyndman
Mt Ida
Mt Idaho
Mt Ilecillewaet
Mt Imperial
Mt Inca
Mt Indefatigable
Mt Indian
Mt Ingersoll
Mt Ingram
Mt Inkpot
Mt Innes
Mt Intyre
Mt Inverness
Mt Iona
Mt Irene
Mt Iris
Mt Irish
Mt Irvine
Mt Irving
Mt Isaac
Mt Isabella
Mt Isabelle
Mt Isadore
Mt Isaiah
Mt Isbister
Mt Isherwood
Mt Isidore
Mt Isis
Mt Isolation
Mt Ivanhoe
Mt Ivor
Mt Ivory
Mt Jackson
Mt Jacques
Mt Jaffray
Mt James
Mt Jamieson
Mt Jarvis
Mt Jasper
Mt Jean
Mt Jeffers
Mt Jefferson
Mt Jellicoe
Mt Jenkins
Mt Jennings
Mt Jephson
Mt Jerome
Mt Jervis
Mt Jessie
Mt Jewett
Mt Joachim
Mt Joan
Mt Joffre
Mt John
Mt Johnson
Mt Johnston
Mt Jones
Mt Joseph
Mt Judah
Mt Judge
Mt Julian
Mt Julius
Mt Kaiser
Mt Kane
Mt Kaslo
Mt Kathleen
Mt Kaufmann
Mt Kay
Mt Keefer
Mt Keen
Mt Kelly
Mt Kelvin
Mt Kemp
Mt Kendall
Mt Kennedy
Mt Kenny
Mt Kent
Mt Kerkeslin
Mt Kerr
Mt Kerry
Mt Kidd
Mt Kilpatrick
Mt Kimberley
Mt King
Mt Kingsmere
Mt Kinney
Mt Kirkpatrick
Mt Kitchener
Mt Klotz
Mt Knight
Mt Knowles
Mt Kobau
Mt Kootenay
Mt Kostuch
Mt Kwadacha
Mt Lacerte
Mt Lady
Mt Lafferty
Mt Lafleur
Mt Lake
Mt Lamb
Mt Lambert
Mt Lamont
Mt Lancaster
Mt Landale
Mt Landry
Mt Langley
Mt Langton
Mt Lansdowne
Mt Lapensee
Mt Lapointe
Mt Larch
Mt Lardeau
Mt Larkin
Mt Larsen
Mt Latham
Mt Laughlin
Mt Laurel
Mt Laurie
Mt Lavington
Mt Lawrence
Mt Lawson
Mt Leach
Mt Leacock
Mt Leaf
Mt Leask
Mt Leathers
Mt Lebanon
Mt Lebel
Mt Lefroy
Mt Legacy
Mt Leggat
Mt Leman
Mt Lemon
Mt Lennox
Mt Leonard
Mt Leroy
Mt Lesage
Mt Lethbridge
Mt Lewis
Mt Lewisham
Mt Lexington
Mt Liebert
Mt Lillooet
Mt Lincoln
Mt Lindeman
Mt Lindsay
Mt Lindsey
Mt Linnet
Mt Lion
Mt Lipsett
Mt Lisgar
Mt Lister
Mt Little
Mt Livingstone
Mt Lloyd
Mt Lobb
Mt Lockhart
Mt Lockwood
Mt Logan
Mt Logie
Mt Lolo
Mt Lomond
Mt Longfellow
Mt Longstaff
Mt Lorne
Mt Lorraine
Mt Lougheed
Mt Louis
Mt Lovat
Mt Lovell
Mt Low
Mt Lowe
Mt Lowell
Mt Lucas
Mt Lucifer
Mt Lucille
Mt Lucy
Mt Ludgate
Mt Ludington
Mt Lumsden
Mt Lunn
Mt Lyall
Mt Lyautey
Mt Lyell
Mt Lyle
Mt Lyndhurst
Mt Lyon
Mt Lyons
Mt Lyster
Mt Macalister
Mt Macaulay
Mt Macbeth
Mt Macbride
Mt Macdiarmid
Mt Macdonald
Mt Macfarlane
Mt Macgregor
Mt Macinnes
Mt Mackay
Mt Mackenzie
Mt Maclaren
Mt Maclean
Mt Macleod
Mt Macmillan
Mt Macnaughton
Mt Macoun
Mt Macpherson
Mt Macrae
Mt Macvicar
Mt Madeline
Mt Madge
Mt Magee
Mt Maggie
Mt Magnificent
Mt Magog
Mt Maiden
Mt Maidstone
Mt Maitland
Mt Malachite
Mt Malcolm
Mt Malloch
Mt Mallory
Mt Malone
Mt Manchester
Mt Mann
Mt Manning
Mt Manson
Mt Maple
Mt Marcus
Mt Margaret
Mt Margerie
Mt Marion
Mt Marmot
Mt Marshall
Mt Martha
Mt Martin
Mt Mary
Mt Mason
Mt Massey
Mt Matier
Mt Matthew
Mt Maude
Mt Maxwell
Mt Mayo
Mt Mayor
Mt Mcallister
Mt Mcbride
Mt Mccarthy
Mt Mccarty
Mt Mcclure
Mt Mcconnell
Mt Mcdonald
Mt Mcdougall
Mt Mcdougall
Mt Mcdougall

NAME OF STREAM TATCHUN RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB - DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Yukon River

POSITION 62° 17' 136° 20'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT 1971 Log jam midway between road and lake
1974 Impassable beaver dam 365 meters from mouth. recommend removal.
1975 Recommend removal of beaver dam. Obstruction report submitted 12.12.75
1976 Beaver dams monitored.
1977 A severe beaver dam problem exists on Tatchun Creek. There are seven dams between mouth and the lake. Some of these were torn out by hand several times in 1977. A powder program is planned for spring of 1978 to rectify this problem.

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- from mouth to Lake. concentrated between highway and Tatchun L.
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1966 Only 1 chinook salmon taken by Indians at the mouth of this stream. Low water conditions altered flow in Yukon River and back eddies disappeared.
1967 Native Indians took 250 chinook off mouth of this stream.
1968 100 chinook taken by Native Indians at mouth of this stream.
1970 Campground is located on this creek also a net fishery is carried on at the mouth by Indians.

continued.....

continuation

TATCHUN RIVER

1978 3 beaver dams were blown out of Tatchun Creek — some activity by beavers during summer that had to be removed by hand. Did not present a problem to migrating adults. Chinook were utilizing new areas in 1978.

1979 Some beaver problems — inspection was done very late and most spawning had been completed. An intense sport fishery has developed in the Yukon River below Tatchun Creek in 1978 and 1979. This fishery warrants some attention and enforcement in 1980.

1980 Heavy sport fishery at the mouth for chinook will have to be patrolled in 1981. Sport fishing for grayling is very popular due to location of Yukon camp ground near highway. 142 live chinook, 71 dead,9 jacks.Foot patrol.

1981 The wash out of two old beaver dams in the upper reaches of the creek has created new spawning gravels which the fish were using this year. At least 50 fish were using one pool. Creek was walked on the 15th one week after part of the lower dam had been removed. It was necessary to remove the dam again on the 24th at which time another 65 fish migrated up stream. Sport fishing has become very heavy at the mouth of the Yukon River and an estimated 520 were taken in this area. One report is that at least 40 fish caught in one day.

1982 Beaver dams in lower portions washed out in spring allowing fish passage.

Predators: bear and eagle.

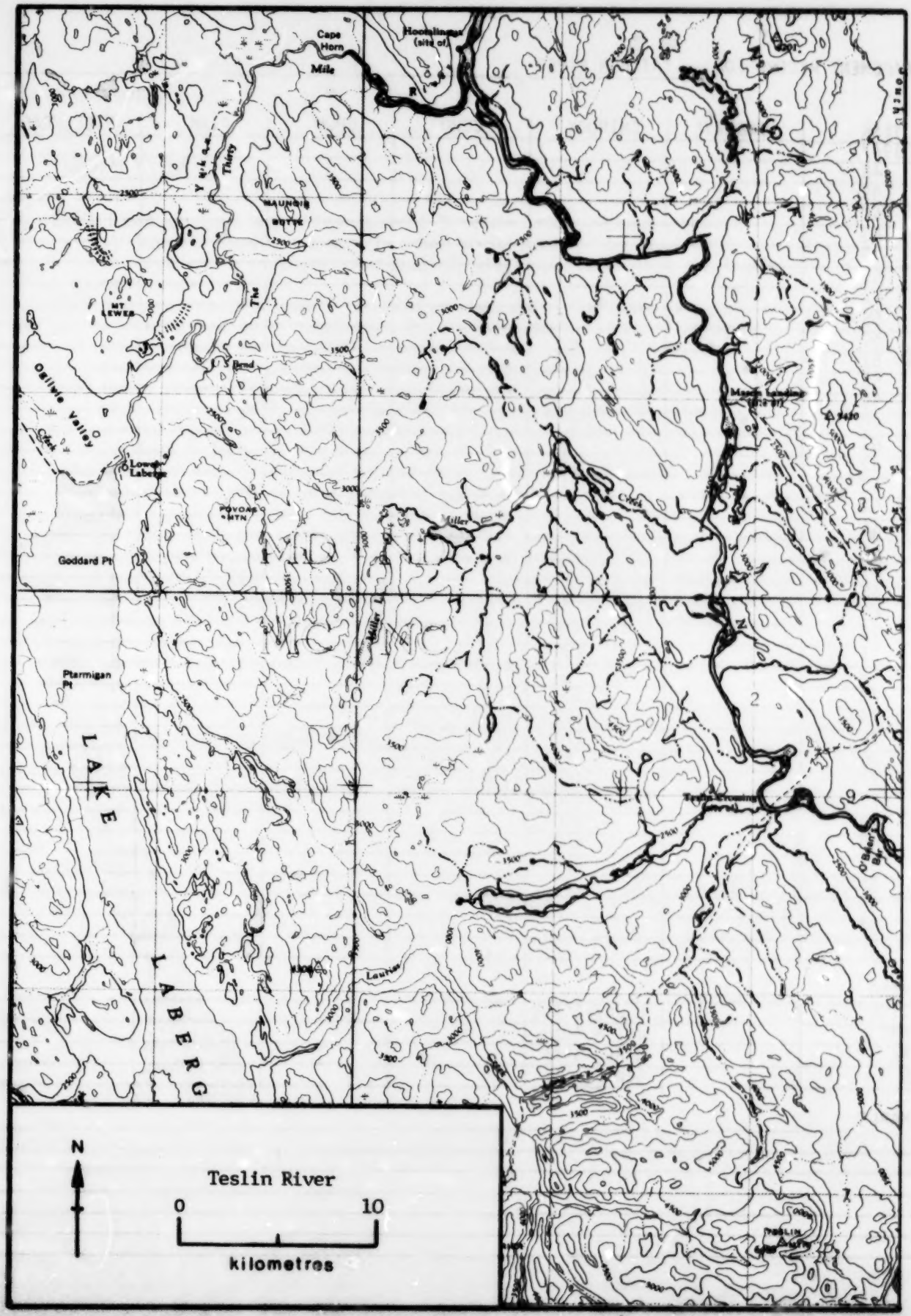
ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR TATCHUN RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66		50				
67		25				
68		25				
69		6				
70		75				
71		200				
72		-				
73		200				
74		192				
75		175				
76		47				
77		150				
78		200				
79		150				
80		400				
81		205				
82		73				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING

ARRIVE		L Jul-E Aug				
START		Jul - Aug				
PEAK		L Aug-Sept				
END		Sept				

REMARKS


Cape Horn Mile
Hootalinqua (site of)
MT LEWES
Ogilvie Valley
Lower Laberge
POVOAS MTN
Goddard Pt
Ptarmigan Pt
LAKE LABERG
Teslin River
0
10
kilometres
N

NAME OF STREAM TESLIN RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Yukon River

POSITION 61° 34' 134° 54'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- upper half of stream for approx 160km (1968)
COHO	- concentrated about 2km below bridge -- random to Roaring Bull (1972)
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1969 Stream high and very turbid during entire season -- due to abnormal precipitation.

1978 Just the top end of the river at Johnsons Crossing was surveyed.

1979 Water was high at time of inspection. Visibility was poor, also an intense sport fishery was developed here in 1979. Warrants some attention in 1980.

1981 Upstream of Teslin Bridge is surveyed N.B.C and Yukon Sub-District. This year survey flown by fixed wing. High winds and poor light conditions m ade observations difficult.

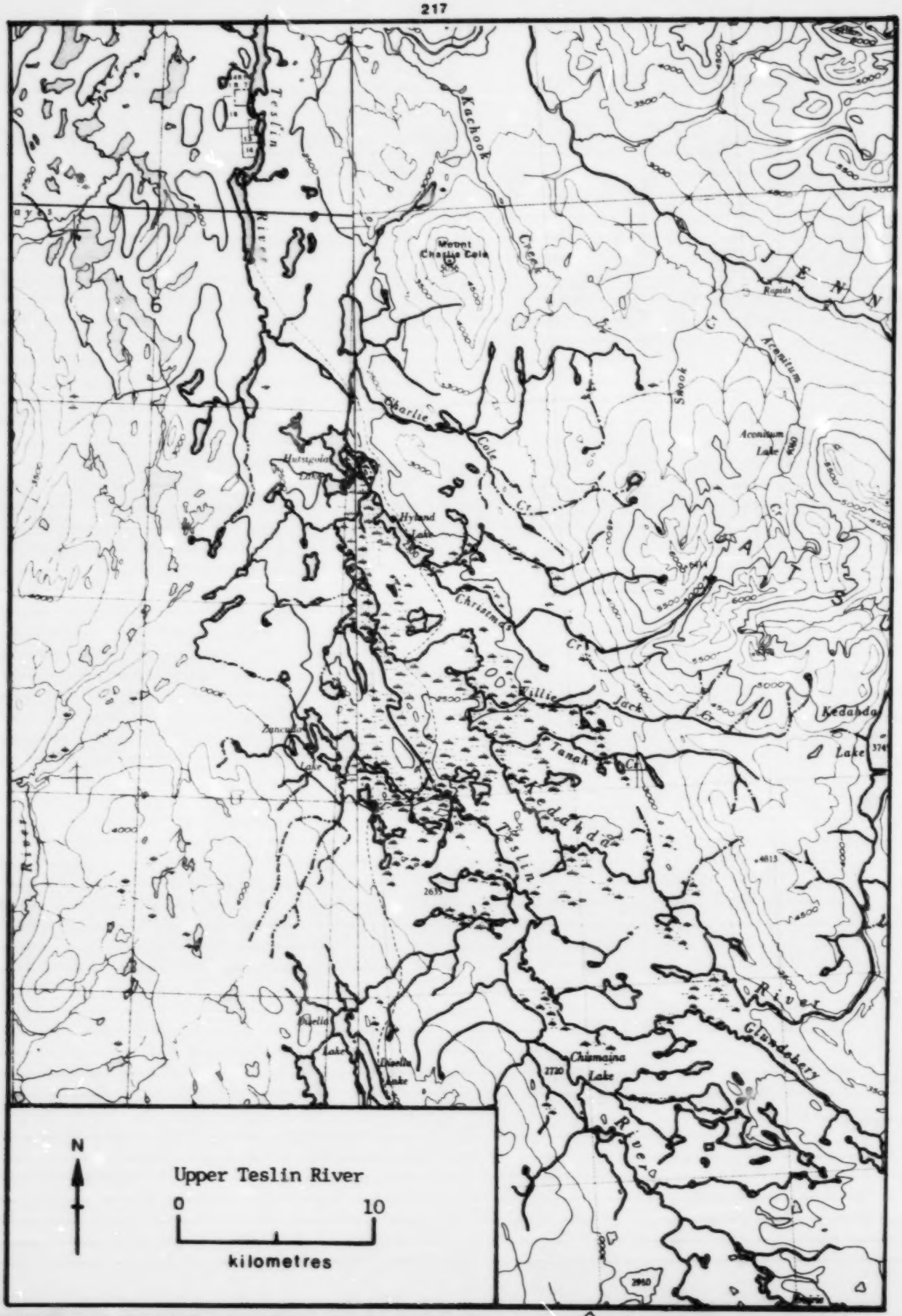
1982 Although not inspected there was a tagging program on chinook and chum near eagle Alaska and radio tagging was tracked to the Teslin.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR TESLIN RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66		3,500		UNK		
67		3,500		UNK		
68		7,500		UNK		
69		1,500		UNK		
70		7,500				
71		-				
72		1,500		75		
73		N.I.				
74		N.I.				
75		N.I.				
76		N.I.				
77		N.I.				
78		500				
79		500				
80		-				
81		45				
82		N.I.				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		E Aug				
START		E Aug				
PEAK		Aug - Sept				
END		Sept - Oct				

REMARKS


Kachook
Creek
Mount
Charlie Cole
Rapids
Aconitum
Aconitum
Lake
Charlie
Cole
Cr
Hyland
Lake
Christmas
Cr
Killie
Jack
Cr
Kedahda
Lake
Tanak
Cr
Teslin
River
Glendebert
River
Chimaina
Lake
Dorelle
Lake
N
Upper Teslin River
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM (Upper Teslin River)

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Teslin Lake

POSITION

LENGTH passable for 30 km WIDTH m DRAINAGE km^2

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK BOULDER COARSE FINE

SILT & SAND UNCLASSIFIED

PERCENT GRADIENT

0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA m^2 SPAWNING AREA m^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s)

TEMPERATURE (°C)

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT Small falls and chute at 11 km from mouth. passable at certain water levels. The obstruction could create a serious problem to passage of fish at low water levels. Possibly a minimum amount of blasting of bedrock would improve conditions.

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- upper portion of river
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM

GENERAL REMARKS 1972 15% light gravel and fines. No change in course but stream bed has changed recently due to heavy run-offs.

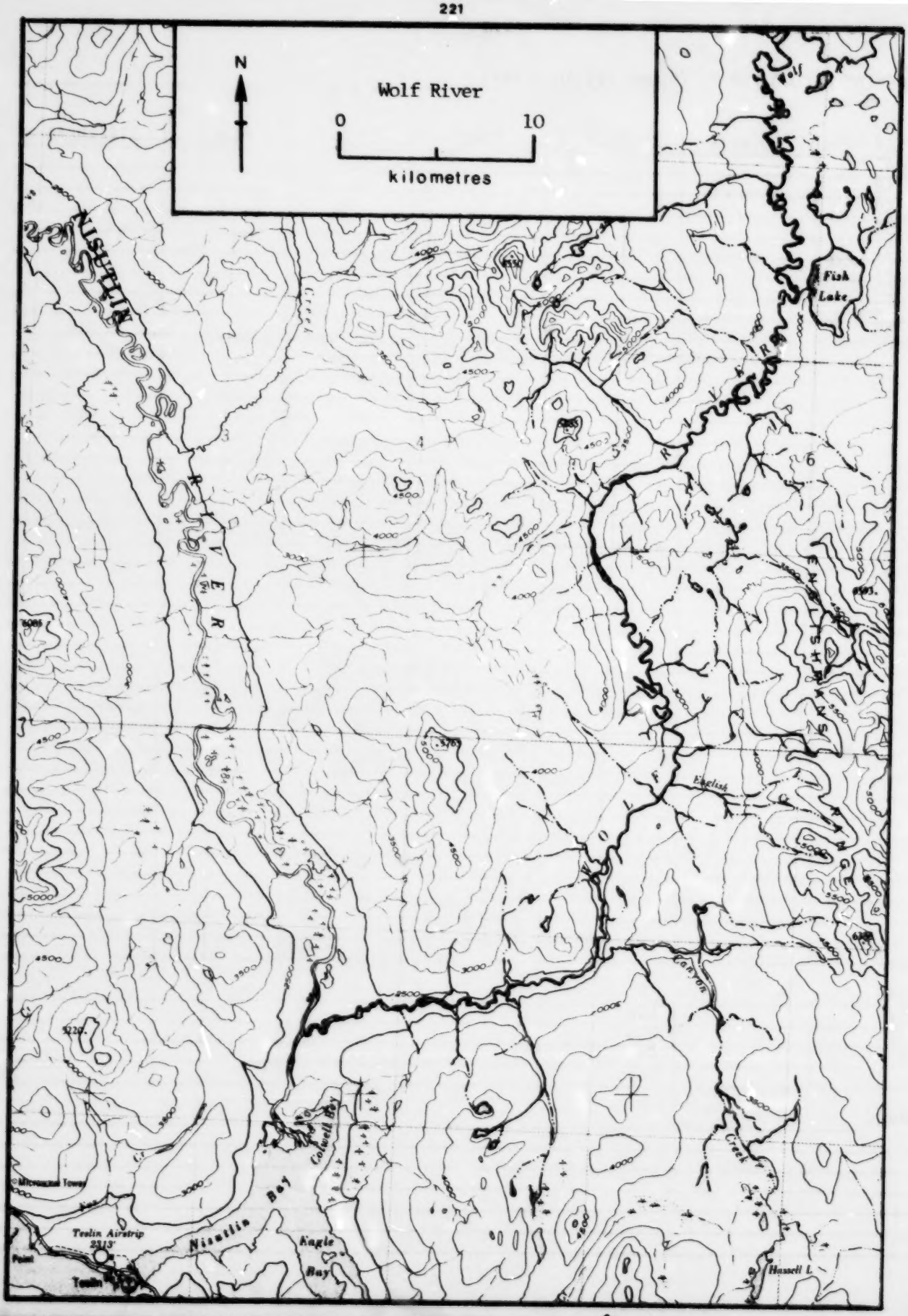
Some eagle predation.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR (Upper Teslin River)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72		10				
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80						
81						
82						
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		Aug				
START		Aug				
PEAK		Aug				
END		Sept				

REMARKS


N
Wolf River
0
10
kilometres
NISUTLIN
RIVER
Fish Lake
Nisutlin Bay
Colwell Bay
Eagle Bay
Teslin Airstrip
2313'
Teslin
Hassell I.

NAME OF STREAM WOLF RIVER (Nisutlin River)

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Teslin Lake

POSITION 60° 17' 132° 33'

LENGTH passable for 128 km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km²

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m² SPAWNING AREA _____ m²

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- concentrated in upper .50km to Wolf Lake and from Wolf Lake to below Fish Lake.
COHO	
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1972 Lower half of river composed of fine sands and silts not suitable for spawning.

1975 Actual age composition of Wolf River run as yet unknown.

1977 Area inspected was from Nisutlin River to Fish Lake (64km) and only 12 chinook were observed. The second area inspected was from Wolf Lake to approx 12km downstream and 25 chinook were observed. The second area should become an index area.

1978 Area inspected was from Wolf Lake to approx 13km down river. The remainder of the river was not inspected.

1981 Poor to fair weather conditions during survey.

1982 Flown by A.F.G.

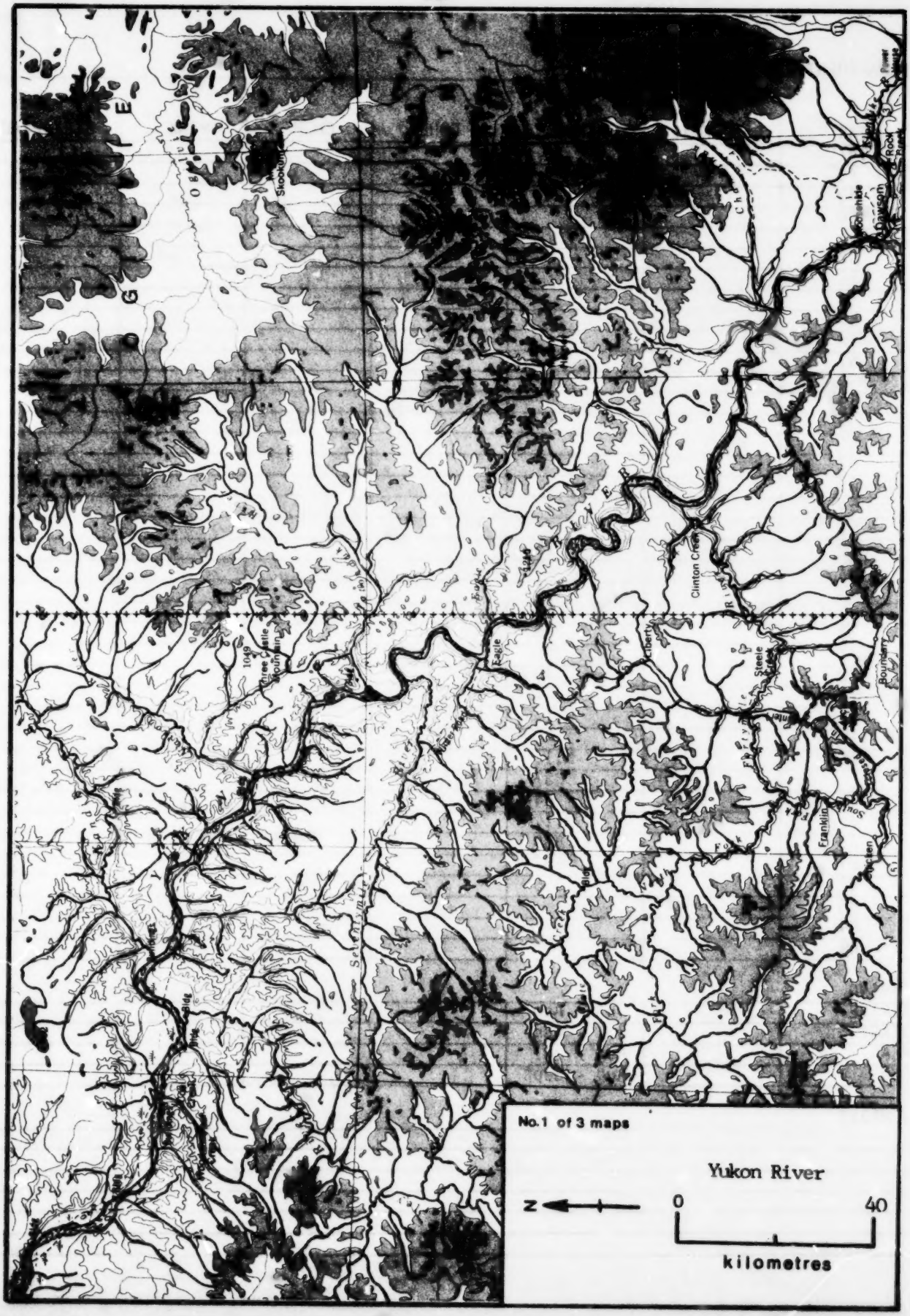
Predation by bears and birds

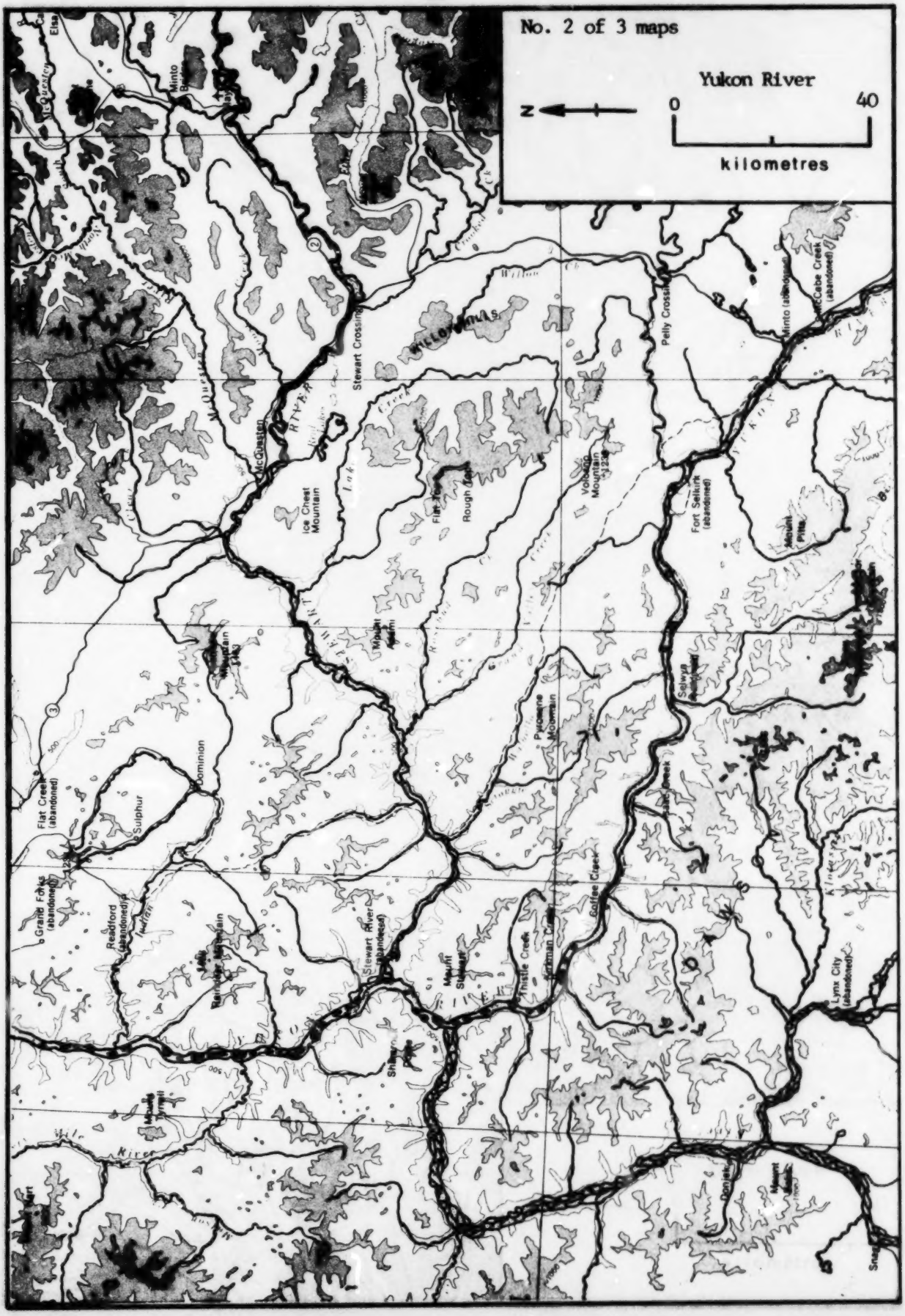
ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR WOLF RIVER

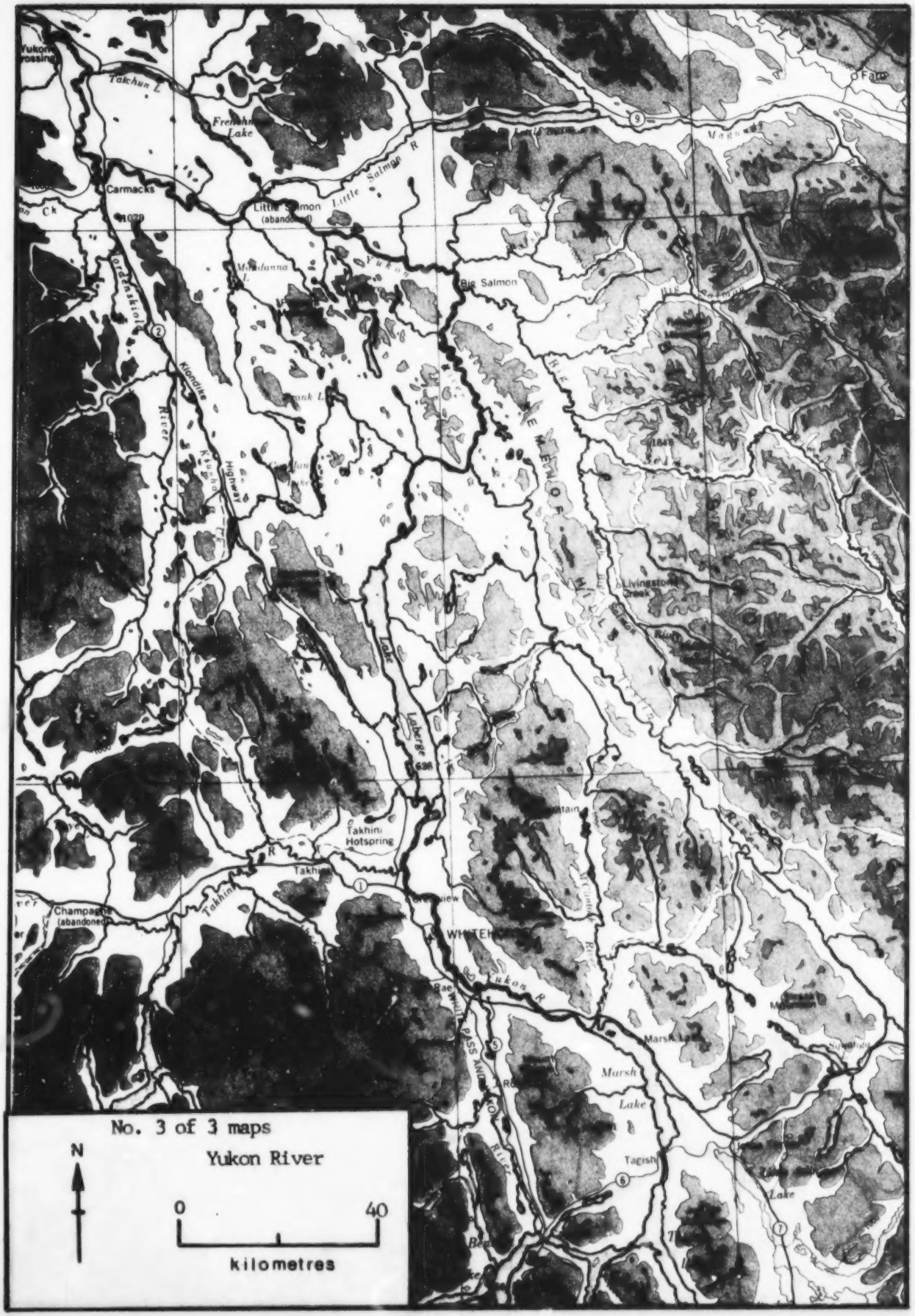
YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66		75				
67		75				
68		75				
69		25				
70		200				
71		750				
72		45				
73		-				
74		N.I.				
75		40				
76		N.I.				
77		37				
78		44				
79		N.I.				
80		800		200		
81		502				
82		350				
83						
84						
85						

TIMING						
ARRIVE		Jul - Aug				
START		Jul - Aug				
PEAK		Aug				
END		Aug - Sept				

REMARKS


No.1 of 3 maps
Yukon River
N
0
40
kilometres
Dawson
Clinton Creek
Eagle
Liberty
Steele
Boundary
Franklin
Three Castle Mountain
1049


No. 2 of 3 maps
Yukon River
N
0
40
kilometres
Stewart Crossing
McQuesten
Ice Chest Mountain
Rough Creek
Volcano Mountain
Pelly Crossing
Minto (abandoned)
McCabe Creek (abandoned)
Fort Selkirk (abandoned)
Minto Bridge
Minto Landing
Mount Hinton
Mount Pitts
Mount Harris
Dominion
Flat Creek (abandoned)
Sulphur
Grand Forks (abandoned)
Readford (abandoned)
Mount Stewart
Stewart River (abandoned)
Thistle Creek
Coffee Creek
Lynx City (abandoned)
Selwyn Mountains
Pyramid Mountain
Mount Hoole
Mount Brock
Mount Hunt
Mount Martin
Mount Mye
Mount Wilson
Mount Lucas
Mount Lloyd
Mount Lord
Mount Lowe
Mount Lucas
Mount Lloyd
Mount Lord
Mount Lowe


Takhun L.
Carmacks
Little Salmon
(abandoned)
Little Salmon R.
Big Salmon
Klondike Highway
Lake Laberge
Takhini Hotspring
Takhini R.
Champagne
(abandoned)
Livingstone Creek
Marsh Lake
Tagish
Lake
No. 3 of 3 maps
Yukon River
N
0
40
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM YUKON RIVER

CONSERVATION DISTRICT 10 STATISTICAL AREA SUB-DISTRICT 110

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Bering Sea, mouth 62 164 NW.

POSITION 64° 41' 141° 00'

LENGTH _____ km WIDTH _____ m DRAINAGE _____ km^2

COMPOSITION: BEDROCK _____ BOULDER _____ COARSE _____ FINE _____

SILT & SAND _____ UNCLASSIFIED _____

PERCENT GRADIENT	
0.00 - 0.25	
0.25 - 0.50	
0.50 - 0.75	
0.75 - 1.00	
>1.00	

WETTED AREA _____ m^2 SPAWNING AREA _____ m^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) _____

TEMPERATURE (°C) _____

BARRIERS OR POINTS OF DIFFICULT ASCENT _____

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION SEE GENERAL COMMENTS.

SPECIES	SECTION OF STREAM USED
SOCKEYE	
CHINOOK	- in deep water of Ingersol Islands, Yukon Crossing, outlet Lake LaBerg
COHO	- mainly in sloughs (73) sloughs dry(1982) spawning in mainstem
CHUM	
PINK (ODD YEAR)	
PINK (EVEN YEAR)	
STEELHEAD	

POTENTIAL OF INACCESSIBLE PORTION OF STREAM _____

GENERAL REMARKS 1973 Spawning chinook located in deep water off Ingersol Islands. Location could only be determined by drifting nets over the spawning grounds. Water is fast and deep. Real possibility that mainstem spawning is extensive. Chum spawning in mainstem appears to be restricted to sloughs.

1974 Population estimates for chinook and chum based on the Yukon River tagging project conducted this season. Spawning grounds located at Yukon Crossing, Ingersol Island and the outlet of Lake Laberge.

1975 This year the tag recovery program was not continued so total population estimates are not available. The recorded 600 chinook and 7,000 chum were located between Minto and Fr. Selkirk. Total count over Whitehorse Fishway 309.

continued.....

continuation

YUKON RIVER

1976 The figure of 5-10,000 is an estimate for the Yukon System most of which is thought to be mainstem

1979 This escapement of 60,000 includes the total Yukon system.

1980 No actual survey of the Yukon River was done this year except on November 11. At this time the water was too green to see any fish and no carcasses were seen.

1981 This years escapement figures are based on index stream returns and commercial and domestic catch date. Main stem spawning does occur, but due to dirty water it is impossible to determine exactly where and how many. Hoochekoo Bluff has a slough area near it on the east side of theYukon River, and 250 chum were spotted on 31st September. One week earlier chum salmon were seen jumping every three minutes at Minto Landing for a half hour period.

1982 Boat survey of Ingerson Island area by Yukon River Basin Study.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR YUKON RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73		UNK		UNK		
74		25,000		23,000		
75		600		7,000		
76		7,500				
77		45,000				
78		90,000				
79		60,000				
80		70,000	5,000	10,000		
81		50,000		70,000		
82		UNK		1,020		
83						
84						
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE		Jun - Jul	Oct	Aug-Sept		
START		Jun - Aug	Oct	Aug-Sept		
PEAK		E Jul-Aug	Oct	Sept-Oct		
END		Sept - Oct	Nov	Oct - Nov		

REMARKS

METRIC EQUIVALENTS

CONVERSION FACTORS

The following list of convenient equivalents of measure gives the relationship between imperial units and the International System of Units (SI).

1 inch equals 2.54 cm (centimetres)
1 foot equals 0.3048 m (metre)
1 statute mile equals 1.6093 km (kilometres)

1 cm (centimetre) equals 0.393 70 inch
1 m (metre) equals 3.2808 feet
1 km (kilometre) equals 0.621 37 mile

1 acre equals 43 560 square feet
1 acre equals 0.404 69 ha (hectare)
1 square mile equals 640 acres
1 square mile equals 2.5900 km^2 (square kilometres)
1 square mile equals 259.0 ha (hectares)

1 ha (hectare) equals 10 000 m^2 (square metres)
1 ha (hectare) equals 2.4710 acres
1 km^2 (square kilometre) equals 0.386 10 square mile

1 cubic foot equals 6.2288 imperial gallons
1 imperial gallon equals 4.546 09 L (litres)
1 imperial gallon equals 1.2010 U.S. gallons
1 U.S. gallon equals 0.133 68 cubic foot
1 cubic foot equals 0.068 317 m^3 (cubic metre)
1 m^3 (cubic metre) equals 35.315 cubic feet

1 cubic foot per second for one day equals 1.9835 acre-feet
1 cubic foot per second for one day covers one square mile to a depth of 0.037 19 inch
1 acre-foot equals 1.2335 dam^3 (cubic decametres)
1 m^3/s (cubic metre per second) for one day equals 86.4 dam^3 (cubic decametre)
1 m^3/s (cubic metre per second) for one day covers one square kilometre to a depth of 0.0864 m (metre)

1 foot per second equals 0.6818 mile per hour
1 mile per hour equals 1.467 feet per second
1 m/s (metre per second) equals 3.6 km/h (kilometre per hour)
1 km/h (kilometre per hour) equals 0.2778 m/s (metre per second)

1 cubic foot per second equals 0.028 317 m^3/s (cubic metre per second)
1 m^3/s (cubic metre per second) equals 35.315 cubic feet per second

1 pound equals 0.453 59 kg (kilogram)
1 kg (kilogram) equals 2.2046 pounds

1 short ton (2000 pounds) equals 0.907 18 t (tonne)
1 t (tonne) equals 2204.6 pounds

degrees Celsius = 5/9 (degrees Fahrenheit - 32)
degrees Fahrenheit = 9/5 (degrees Celsius) + 32

FACTEURS DE CONVERSION

Voici une liste des unités de mesure impériales et leurs équivalences dans le Système international d'unités (SI).

1 pouce vaut 2.54 cm (centimètres)
1 pied vaut 0.3048 m (mètre)
1 mille terrestre équivaut à 1.6093 km (kilomètre)

1 cm (centimètre) équivaut à 0.393 70 pouce
1 m (mètre) équivaut à 3.2808 pieds
1 km (kilomètre) équivaut à 0.621 37 mille

1 acre vaut 43 560 pieds carrés
1 acre équivaut à 0.404 69 ha (hectare)
1 mille carré vaut 640 acres
1 mille carré équivaut à 2.5900 km^2 (kilomètres carrés)
1 mille carré équivaut à 259.0 ha (hectare)

1 ha (hectare) vaut 10 000 m^2 (mètres carrés)
1 ha (hectare) équivaut à 2.4710 acres
1 km^2 (kilomètre carré) équivaut à 0.386 10 mille carré

1 pied cube équivaut à 6.2288 gallons impériais
1 gallon impérial vaut 4.546 09 L (litres)
1 gallon impérial équivaut à 1.2010 gallon américain
1 gallon américain équivaut à 0.133 68 pied cube
1 pied cube vaut 0.068 317 m^3 (mètre cube)
1 m^3 (mètre cube) vaut 35.315 pieds cubes

1 pied cube par seconde pendant un jour équivaut à 1.9835 acre-pied
1 pied cube par seconde pendant un jour équivaut à un volume d'un mille carré par 0.037 19 pouce
1 acre-pied équivaut à 1.2335 dam^3 (décamètres cubes)
1 m^3/s (mètre cube par seconde) pour un jour vaut 86.4 dam^3 (décamètre cube)
1 m^3/s (mètre cube par seconde) pour un jour couvre un kilomètre carré à une profondeur de 0.0864 m (mètre)

1 pied par seconde équivaut à 0.6818 mille par heure
1 mille par heure équivaut à 1.467 pied par seconde
1 m/s (mètre par seconde) vaut 3.6 km/h (kilomètre par heure)
1 km/h (kilomètre par heure) vaut 0.2778 m/s (mètre par seconde)

1 pied cube par seconde équivaut à 0.028 317 m^3/s (mètre cube par seconde)
1 m^3/s (mètre cube par seconde) équivaut à 35.315 pieds cubes par seconde

1 livre équivaut à 0.453 59 kg (kilogramme)
1 kg (kilogramme) équivaut à 2.2046 livres

1 tonne courte (2000 livres) équivaut à 0.907 18 t (tonne)
1 t (tonne) équivaut à 2204.6 livres

degrés Celsius = 5/9 (degrés Fahrenheit - 32)
degrés Fahrenheit = 9/5 (degrés Celsius) + 32

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL